FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 074

17 April 1981

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

NOVOYE VREMYA Denies Peace Plan 'Propaganda' [Boykov, No 15] AA 1
Opposition to Euromissile Deployment Very Serious [NOVOYE VREMYA No 15] AA 2
Moscow Symposium on Detente, Disarmament Meets [Shelepin in NOVOYE VREMYA No 15] AA 3
Italian Foreign Minister's Arms Stance Rapped [Dobrov] AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Imperialist, Socialist Foreign Policy Contrasted [Sanakoyev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 9 Apr] CC 1
LOS Conference Rejects Attempt at Postponement CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Weinberger on Military Aspects of Shuttle Cited A 1
Hardline Stance of Reagan Administration Noted [Kondrashev] A 1
Mideast Tour by U.S. Senate Delegation Assessed [Zlatorunskiy] A 2
Comment on U.S. Aims in Africa, Middle East [Bararov] A 3
PRAVDA Attacks U.S. Policy in Micronesia [Skalkin 14 Apr] A 3
Administration To Revive Funds for Dictators [Linnik in PRAVDA 13 Apr] A 5
U.S. Agricultural Delegation Touring Uzbek SSR A 6
Weinberger Holds Talks With Canada's Lamontagne A 6

NORTHEAST ASIA

Maksimov Comment on Soviet-Japanese Trade Relations C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Commentary Hits U.S. Interference in Afghanistan [(Chernukha)] D 1
78 Prisoners Released in Afghan Province D 1

EASTERN EUROPE

'Dangerous Forces' in Solidarity Strike Conflict F 1
West Conducting Radio 'Aggression' Against Poland [SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA] F 1
Suslov Received by GDR's Honecker, Talks Held F 3
Suslov Departs Berlin F 3
MSZMP Officials Study Economic Building in Moscow [PRAVDA 11 Apr] F 3

WESTERN EUROPE

IZVESTIYA Views Motives Behind Haig Visit to Spain G 1
[Kamynun, Kassen 11 Apr]
PRAVDA Reports Tikhonov Interview With Austrian TV [11 Apr] G 2
Brezhnev, Tikhonov Remarks Published in FRG Weekly G 4
Makarevskiy Examines UK Defense Policy, Strategy G 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Apr]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Skachkov-Led Delegation Departs for Baghdad H 1
IZVESTIYA: Iran Hits Multinational Forces Idea [14 Apr] H 1
PRAVDA on Proceedings of PNC's Damascus Session H 1
[Moseyev, 14 Apr]
Sudan Taken in By Egyptian 'Anti-Soviet' Views H 2
[Midtsev in IZVESTIYA 14 Apr]
Briefs: Syrian Friendship Meeting H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Luanda Summit Communique Hits U.S.-RSA Cooperation J 1
Yepishev Ends Ethiopia Visit, Returns to Moscow J 1
[PRAVDA 14 Apr]
Return Home [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Apr] J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Meeting, Speech Mark 20th Cuban CP Anniversary K 1
Moscow Soiree K 1
Castro Address K 1
Gromyko Congratulates New Argentine Minister K 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]
Briefs: Brazil Business Ties K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Editorial on CPSU May Day Slogans [13 Apr] R 1
AUCCTU Presidium Discusses Subbotnik Preparations R 2
[TRUD 11 Apr]
Unions Must Pay More Attention to Living Conditions R 3
[TRUD 14 Apr]
Paper Reviews Soviet Book on Human Rights Records H 4
[Shaknazarov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Apr]
Grishin Delivers Report at Moscow Gorkom Plenum R 5
Romanov Addresses Officials' Conference in Smolnyy R 5
Shcherbitskiy Speaks at Republican Komsomol Plenum R 5
AFP Reports on KGB Raid of Dissident's Home R 6
Ukrainian Dissident Arrested on Anti-Soviet Charge [AFP] R 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reviews Agricultural Scene T 1
Early Sowing Work [Osychkin 9 Apr] T 1
April Weather Report [Orlova 14 Apr] T 2
Industrial, Farming Performance in March Reported T 3
[PRAVDA 14 Apr]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Brezhnev Presents Awards to Crew of Soyuz-39 U 1
Launch of Cosmos-1265 Satellite Reported U 1
Academy of Sciences' Aleksandrov on Space Flight U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Moscow Meeting Marks Air Defense Forces Day V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Apr]
General Yurasov Views Air Defense Forces' Status V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Apr]

NOVOYE VREMYA DENIES PEACE PLAN IS 'PROPAGANDA'

LD161309 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 10 Apr 81 p 31

[NOVOYE VREMYA observer Vyacheslav Boykov "Discussion With the Reader"; first two paragraphs constitute reader's letter]

[Text] I am of the opinion that your calls to the United States to immediately embark on arms control talks contain more propaganda than sincere desire to achieve disarmament. A resumption of this process in an unfavorable international climate will scarcely produce the desired result. So is it worth hurrying? I think that in the prevailing situation it is more sensible to have a diplomatic pause, the way the new American administration is doing.

[Signed] John Brown, Pittsburg, United States.

You probably know, Mr Brown, that the cover of the American nuclear scientists' journal shows a symbolic clock. This indicates, as it were, the time separating mankind from a world catastrophe. A few days before the current U.S. President moved into the White House, the hands of the clock were again moved forward. We now have only "3 minutes left." And do you know, Mr Brown, what explanation your compatriots gave for their conclusion? Primarily J. Carter's decision not to press ahead with ratification of the SALT II treaty and to freeze talks on other disarmament problems "until better times."

The American Carnegie Foundation analysts have reached an equally disturbing conclusion. A report published in January stresses that the United States and the USSR have about a year left to resume arms control talks. Otherwise the arms race could lead the world into the nuclear abyss, "from which there is no return."

The time factor, Mr Brown, plays an important role nowadays. Military hardware is developing not with every passing day, but literally with every passing hour. Yet it takes years to elaborate peace agreements. It is not just the objective difficulties entailed in limiting the arms race that are to blame for this. Such difficulties are inevitable, and the USSR takes them into account. But we cannot agree with the artificial "diplomatic pauses" to which the American side pretty often resorts.

Take the SALT II treaty for instance. According to a statement by then U.S. President G. Ford, it was practically ready for signing in 1976. But Washington, as you will obviously remember, Mr Brown, applied the brakes "out of domestic political considerations"--an election campaign had begun in the United States. President J. Carter, who won the election, took a "timeout" to "learn about the matter." Then the new president decided to "improve" the treaty in favor of the United States. Nothing came of this, of course. Time passed. SALT II was signed at last in summer 1979. It remained only to ratify the treaty, but this did not happen. Successive postponements were attributed to various reasons. Then all of a sudden a fuss was kicked up about the presence of Soviet military advisers in Cuba. Two months of debate produced the obvious finding that this contingent represented no threat whatever to the United States. Then began the saga of the detention of the American diplomats in Iran. At so difficult a time, Washington declared, Americans did not care about SALT II. Finally, a year ago, J. Carter froze the treaty, citing events in Afghanistan.

The new U.S. administration declares that SALT II does not suit it at all. That it will be another 6 months before it is ready in principle to continue the discussion of the strategic arms limitation problem. But even this vague agreement is accompanied by a whole series of provisions that raise doubts about the sincerity of Washington's statements of interest in such talks. Be that as it may, the American "pauses" have already delayed the SALT process by at least 5 years.

And who knows, had it not been for this delay, we might not be in the position today of having to discuss cruise missiles, the MX system and the other nuclear "innovations" that are so dangerous to mankind. After all, in G. Ford's time those weapons were still on the drawing board, and now they are assuming very real forms and creating an extremely serious threat to peace talks by making the problem of monitoring--without which no agreement is possible--practically insoluble.

According to American press data, satellites can "read" vehicle license plates. However, even that hardware is incapable of providing the requisite information about the areas of deployment and numbers of, say, ground- and sea-launched cruise missiles. After all, these have no need of easily detectable launch silos. The small size of the missiles alleviates the problem of camouflaging and covertly tranporting them. Therefore, as NATION magazine has written, the deployment of these weapons in Europe "will in advance remove the point" of any attempt to reduce the nuclear potential of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The delaying of talks and intensvie stepping up of the arms race could torpedo not only future agreements, but also those already concluded on limiting that race. Here is just one example. "Progress in the military sphere has made the idea of creating an extensive antimissile defense network "more attractive" to certain Pentagon experts. And they are now seeking a review of the UNLIMITED-DURATION [capitalized words published in bold face] treaty concluded in 1972 on the limitation of ABM systems, which prevents the implementation of such plans.

In pressing for the immediate resumption of disarmament talks the USSR and other peace-loving countries are pursuing just one aim--preventing a nuclear catastrophe. Propaganda, Mr Brown, has nothing to do with it. Artificial delays to peace talks are a crime against humanity. They cannot be justified by the complexity of the international situation, or by foreign policy or any other reasons.

OPPOSITION TO EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT VERY SERIOUS

LD161401 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Europe, Not 'Euroshima!'"]

[Text] Europe, the cradle of detente, has already begun to be called "Euroshima," recalling the tragic fate of Hiroshima. An exaggeration? Possibly. But there are already more than enough nuclear weapons in the Old World. Matters are heading toward a point where in 1983 one more nuclear complex is scheduled to appear on the western part of the continent--about 600 U.S. Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles.

Can Europe avoid further missilization and transformation into a total atomic and nuclear arsenal? It can, if it first succeeds in freezing both quantitatively and qualitatively the present level of the medium-range nuclear missile weapons of the NATO countries and the USSR including, of course, that integral component of the correlation of nuclear forces in Europe, the U.S. forward-based weapons in this region. It was precisely this proposal which was advanced at the 26th CPSU Congress. L.I. Brezhnev recalled the importance of this step again when he spoke in Prague on 7 April. It can, if Moscow and Washington continue the talks begun in Geneva last fall on nuclear arms limitation in Europe and try to bring these talks to a constructive conclusion. It can, if the process of strategic arms limitation initiated by the USSR and the United States in the previous decade is continued in the eighties with the subsequent inclusion of other nuclear powers.

The Soviet proposal on a moratorium has been declared unacceptable in NATO, however. It has been rejected as not open to discussion. But why, you may ask? The following explanation is given: The moratorium would allegedly serve to seal the superiority achieved by the USSR in medium-range nuclear weapons.

But where is it, this superiority? No one has proved it. There are many pieces of evidence of sufficient authority attesting that NATO nuclear arsenals in Europe are by no means inferior to Soviet arsenals.

It is understandable why Washington rejects the moratorium. By deploying Pershings and Tomahawks in Western Europe the transatlantic strategists hope to localize a hypothetical nuclear conflict there and prevent it spreading to U.S. territory. By increasing their military presence in West Europe they are counting on building up their political presence there too. Not to mention the advantages for the military-industrial complex connected with the production of the new nuclear missile systems. In moving these systems up close to the Soviet Union's borders they hope to adopt a position of strength and acquire new trump cards at the talks. Substantial advantages, it would seem. And how, however, Washington underestimates two important factors: the strength opposition from public opinion in West Europe and the strength of the resistance from the Soviet Union, which will find something to counter the attempts to achieve military superiority over it. There is also a grave strategic miscalculation in counting on limiting nuclear war to a European framework. Everything argues that a European explosion would become the epicenter of a global nuclear earthquake.

But why do leading spheres in West Europe reject a moratorium? Why do they refuse the opportunity to rid West Europe of oversaturation with nuclear missile weapons? There are no convincing motives to be seen. The restoration of equilibrium could be such a motive. But equilibrium already exists. With the aid of Pershings and Tomahawks they actually want to destroy the present parity and achieve military domination. Arms upgrading has no plus points but it has more than enough minuses. The creation of the new nuclear missile complex will be expensive. It will incur costs in the erosion of West Europe's political independence and the diminution of Western Europe's role in world politics, a role which is highly prized in Bonn, Paris, Rome and other capitals. The plans for nuclear missile upgrading have essentially split Western societies and generated widespread ferment and opposition, creating considerable political difficulties for ruling circles.

The warning heard from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum that the implementation of NATO's Brussels decision would aggravate the already alarming military-strategic situation in Europe and invariably entail retaliatory measures should be treated most seriously, as should the warning that this implementation could not fail to have an impact on the USSR's relations with any country which made its territory available for the deployment of weapons threatening the Soviet Union, or that a new, even more expensive and dangerous turn to the arms race would arise.

Surely this is not what Europe or any of us want?

MOSCOW SYMPOSIUM ON DETENTE, DISARMAMENT MEETS

LD161413 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 15, 10 Apr 81 pp 14-15

[V. Shelepin article: "Guiding Thread"]

[Text] Public figures, scientists and specialists from 22 European countries have assembled for a symposium in Moscow at a very crucial time when the storm clouds of the threat of war have gathered over the continent and the whole world. Many people in the European capitalist countries, as Professor Phillipe (Deviye) of the French institute of political science noted, are confused and disoriented by the current onslaught by antidetente forces. This requires urgent efforts to elucidate and explain the vital and contradictory problems of our time, on whose solution the fate of peace largely depends.

The symposium participants discussed a wide range of issues. How are the positive things accumulated over the past decade of the relaxation of international tension in the political sphere to be preserved and strengthened? What can be done to retard and reverse the dangerous process of the accumulation and improvement of armaments in Europe, especially nuclear missile arms? In what directions and in what forms should the economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation that has now been organized among European states develop in the future?

The package of new Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhenv at the 26th CPSU Congress formed the foundation of the debate. Particularly careful consideration was given to the questions of expanding the zone of confidence-building measures and of a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe.

The Soviet viewpoint was expressed in authoritative and well-reasoned fashion by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; V.M. Falin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department; Academician N.N. Inozemtsev, who heads the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific council for research into problems of peace and disarmament; and well-known Soviet scientists and specialists.

The symposium completely supported the idea of creating an authoritative international committee to demonstrate the vital necessity of averting a nuclear catastrophe. The possible composition, competence and status of such a body were discussed. Sweden's representative advocated, in particular, that the experience accumulated by the so-called "Palme Commission"--an independent group of politicians and scientists from various countries which examines vital problems of world development--be utilised in forming it.

During the discussion on the reasons for the current sharpening of international tension, the majority of the speakers at the symposium stressed the negative role of the political ideas and specific actions of the U.S. ruling circles--both the former Carter administration and especailly the current Reagan administration. At the same time the claims of a "Soviet military threat" and the desire for military superiority over the United States and the West attributed to the USSR were rejected.

The threat to Europe, the representatives of Italy, Portugal and Denmark noted, comes not from Moscow but from across the ocean. The Western part of the continent is increasingly becoming a "scapegoat" for Washington, a hostage in its global hegemonist and anti-Soviet strategy. The United States foisted on the European NATO allies the decision to accept a new generation of American Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles on their territory and forced them to increase their financial contribution to NATO and to make plans for building up their own armed forces. All this has been and is being portrayed as some kind of "concern" for West Europe's security. In actual fact, as the debate in Moscow once again clearly demonstrated, it seems to be the reverse.

First, the deployment in Europe of nuclear missile weapons that can hit targets in the USSR in a matter of minutes changes the strategic role of the West European countries. They become the main springboard for possible aggression and therefore the main target of the inevitable retaliatory strike. So security in no way increases. Second, the new weapons remain entirely in the control of the United States--that is, the decision to use them will be taken in Washington, not in Rome or Bonn. This is a further infringement of the European countries' sovereignty. Third, the American military's self-interested hope is that, having shifted onto the Europeans an additional burden in the arms race, they will be able to transfer their own military and material resources to other regions of the world where, on the bogus pretext of a threat to its "vital interests," the United States is forming powerful assault forces aimed against the Soviet Union, which create a real threat to world peace.

This situation, the meeting participants said, demands the resolute exposure of the American conspiracy against Europe.

The political spectrum of the symposium participants was extremely diverse: communists from Eastern and Western countries, supporters of bourgeois liberal parties, responsible social democratic figures. There were attempts to divert the discussion from the main theme: to the internal situation in Poland, to events surrounding Afghanistan.

The well-known thesis of the "superpowers" and the partition of spheres of influence in the world between them was also voiced. The untenability of these attempts and claims was demonstrated in a friendly tone, but pretty firmly and cogently.

"In the current tense situation," your correspondent was told by the Belgian Canon Raymond Goor, who heads the international committee for European security and cooperation, "it was very important for representatives of public movements and political parties and specialists in various fields from the majority of European countries to show that the possibility of dialogue remains, however great the differences of view, ideological and political orientation and social status which exist between them. The symposium fulfilled this task...."

The leitmotiv of the debate was the thesis put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress: Not preparation for war, which condemns the peoples to the senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but the consolidation of peace is the guiding thread to the future. That was the conviction with which the meeting participants departed from Moscow to all parts of Europe. Departed to step up the struggle in their own countries for peace and against the arms race.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S ARMS STANCE RAPPED

LD161646 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[From the "In the World and the USSR" feature]

[Text] Emilio Colombo, the Italian minister of foreign affairs, made a speech in Turin on European problems. He referred among other things to the Soviet proposal to establish a moratorium on the further deployment of new medium-range missiles and the replacement of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and NATO countries in the European zone. According to the minister, once this proposal is approved, it would consolidate the USSR's advantages in the military sphere, while the NATO decision to install medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe is destined to reestablish the balance of forces.

Our Moscow radio commentator, Mikhail Dobrov, writes:

Emilio Colombo obviously confuses the issues. In the West people recognized and still recognize that the nuclear potential of both sides in Europe is almost equal. (?Nobody gains) from the repeated statements by representatives of the previous American administration or from the European leaders of NATO. The Soviet proposal for a moratorium, preserving the present balance, aims at creating an atmosphere which is more favorable to negotiations on the mutual reduction of nuclear weapons accumulated in Europe. The reluctance to give pledges on such a moratorium and the aspiration to rearm NATO with Euromissiles, which was revealed in Minister Colombo's speech, are in fact attempts to change the military parity in favor of the West.

Emilio Colombo's assessment of the situation in Europe coincides in a surprising way with the position of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger at the recent NATO Nuclear Planning Group session in Bonn. The head of the Pentagon also spoke of a presumed imbalance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty states and asked for the unconditional fulfillment of the decision on the installation in Europe of Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles. Weinberger also applauded the Italian Government at the end of his talks in Rome for taking part in the West's military (?plans). During these talks Minister Colombo confirmed his agreement to install Euromissiles on Italian territory.

LA REPUBBLICA writes that Rome did not disappoint Weinberger, having expressed its full support for U.S. policy. Obviously the speech made by Minister Colombo in Turin will not disappoint him. In his speech the minister expressed support for the excalation of NATO's nuclear missiles arms race to the detriment of European security.

IMPERIALIST, SOCIALIST FOREIGN POLICY CONTRASTED

LD161525 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 1

[Prof Shalva Sanakoyev "International Review": "Triumph of Socialist Ideology"]

[Text] The 26th congress decisions show graphically the powerful impact which socialist foreign policy is having on world development and the role it is playing in the work of fundamentally restructuring international relations on a just and democratic basis. It is no exaggeration to say that every radical positive change in the structure and nature of international relations is directly connected with the triumph of the ideology and policy of scientific socialism and the theory and practice of socialist foreign policy. "The 20th century has brought more changes than any preceding century and no country has contributed more to these changes than the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the motherland of Great October and the first country of victorious socialism. For more than six decades it has been under the shelter of Lenin's invincible banner!" The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress so stated.

In an attempt to somehow gloss over this objective fact imperialism and world reaction are seeking salvation in a sharp intensification of ideological confrontation in the international arena. This confrontation between capitalism and socialism can be seen in the most diverse spheres of social life and is affecting the whole system of mutual relations between states and peoples and the whole course of historical development. This situation has evolved primarily as a result of the action of the objective laws of social development and in the course of the intensification of the class struggle on an international scale.

The interaction of foreign policy and ideology is therefore constantly increasing and the ideological factor's role in world relations is assuming particular importance. But this in no way means that the dividing line between foreign policy and ideology is disappearing and that foreign policy performs the functions of ideology and is based on its laws. Admittedly some people try to do this. The imperialist states' ruling circles seek to subordinate their foreign policy and diplomacy to purely ideological aims and have elected to ideologize that policy. These circles frequently advance as fundamental principles doctrines and myths which have no bearing whatever on the foreign policy sphere.

The successes of the socialist community states give our class opponents no rest. They are doing their utmost to hamper socialism's ongoing progress and to erode it from within. Every device is used for this purpose--economic pressure and blackmail, mendacious propaganda, flattery and demagoguery, support and encouragement for counterrevolutionary forces--where they still exist--and other subversive actions. You do not have to look very far to find examples of this. The West is currently actively engaged in ideological and political subversion against the Polish People's Republic. But reaction's plans have no future. Speaking at the 16th CPCZ Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said that "With the support of all true Polish patriots Poland's communists will presumably deal the necessary rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of the socialist system, who are also the enemies of Poland's independence, and will be able to defend the cause of socialism, their people's real interests and their motherland's honor and security."

There is, as we know, a world of difference between "psychological warfare" and ideological struggle in the international arena. In the hands of the proponents of imperialism it is used to prepare the way for war and to justify the arms race and as a means of slandering socialist countries. Thus in the West not only are foreign policy and diplomacy ideologized but politics and diplomacy are interwoven with the methods and techniques of "psychological warfare" and with false anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda.

The mythical "Soviet threat" was spawned not by a real threat, as the West makes out, but by the purely class and ideological factors governing the attitude of the United States and other Western states toward revolutionary and national liberation movements and the crises in the bourgeois system. Analyzing the stance of current U.S. Secretary of State Haig, the Washington POST points out: "In whatever sphere you care to name--military strategy, the struggle between states to be top dog, conflicts between developing states in the 'Third World'--everywhere, in the secretary of state's view, the shadow of the Soviet Union looms. Thus Haig takes the concept of the "Soviet threat" to mean much more than just a military threat and extends it to the revolutionizing influence of the Soviet Union and real socialism on the nonsocialist part of the world. "The Soviet threat is today not simply a cause for concern among the military; it is a threat to the viability of the whole Western way of life--political, economic and military. It is clear that the main task for the United States in this most important decade will be to combat global Soviet power," he told the Republican Convention in Detroit in July 1980.

In all probability "global Soviet power" entails both military-economic and moral-political factors. It is also obvious that the U.S. administration has set itself an impossible task. A policy built on such a foundation bears no relation to the realities in the world and is adventurist in nature.

It is quite clear that such a political course is fraught with the most serious consequences for peace and international security. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed: "Adventurism and a readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests for their own selfish ends are particularly apparent in the policy of imperialism's most aggressive circles."

Many politicians in the United States and a number of other Western countries frequently ignore the political realities of the modern world and make decisions which are not only not commensurate with the state of affairs but, quite the reverse, totally contradict the spirit of the time and the level of development which society has already attained. Moreover, these same politicans are even trying to halt or change the course of mankind's objective historical progress. They find the revolutionary changes taking place in the world particularly inconvenient. Thus bellicose imperialist circles continue to pin their hopes on military force and to engage in saber rattling, forgetting that under present-day conditions such behavior entails enormous risk both for themselves and for all the peoples.

The level which science and technology have reached and the existence of nuclear missile weapons make questions of war and peace particularly acute. Everyone new recognizes that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente. This means excluding force from international life and using instead exclusively peaceful means to solve international problems. The experience of history, including that of recent decades, demonstrates convincingly that talks between states succeed only when attempts to dictate conditions to one another are dispensed with and when there is a real will for peace and mutual respect for the partners' interests. It was on this basis that the major international agreements which helped to strengthen peace and the peoples' security were reached.

Halting the unbridled arms race and pursuing a practical and constructive course toward disarmament head the list of major problems. Surely it is impossible to subordinate questions on whose solution the fate of peace depends to the imperialists' pipe dream or to block the way to further revolutionary changes and mankind's advance along the road of social progress.

In contrast to the imperialist ideology of war the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are pursuing an honest and consistent policy of cooperation among peoples and states. Marxist-Leninist ideology is a peaceful ideology. It is imbued with genuine humanity and historical optimism. Our ideology not only reflects the course of historical development and reveals its objective laws but is also a powerful weapon in the hands of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties for predetermining the prospects for world development. The main lines of the socialist community's ideological and foreign policy activity are determined at the congresses of the fraternal communist parties, as at the 26th CPSU Congress and the recent 12th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress in Sofia. We see the same thing at the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress currently underway in Prague. The supreme forum of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany starting in a few days' time is sure to make a considerable contribution to the theory and practice of socialist building.

There is now no country or ideological or political trend which has not been influenced to some extent by socialism, and yet real socialism's powerful influence on the whole course of international development and the effectiveness of that influence stem not from the magic power of "the hand of Moscow," as the ideologists of anticommunism try to make out, but from the majestic successes achieved in the building of socialism and communism and the great teaching of Marx and Lenin.

One way or another the revolutionary changes in the 20th century are indeed linked with socialism's powerful influence. We are justly proud that no other country in the world has contributed more to the great cause of the world's revolutionary renewal and to the struggle to exclude wars from the peoples' lives than the land of the soviets. Whatever our class opponents do and however much they may rage, the progress and outcome of historical development are predetermined. The process of the world's revolutionary transformation is invincible!

LOS CONFERENCE REJECTS ATTEMPT AT POSTPONEMENT

LD170850 Moscow TASS in English 0754 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 17 Apr, TASS--The U.N. Law of the Sea Conference has rejected the attempts at diktat on the part of American diplomacy and decided to resume its current 10th session on August 3 with a view to completing the elaboration of the convention. The U.S. representative insisted that this be postponed until the Reagan administration was ready to discuss the draft, which means actually a delay in the talks for an indefinite period. The goal of these ambitious manoeuvres is to wrest new concessions from the other 152 participants in the conference to the advantage of American corporations which are seeking imperialist division of the mineral-rich seabed.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 of developing countries at the plenary session of the conference, Peru's representative Arias Shreiber said that no delegation, no matter what country it might represent, should assume the veto right at multilateral negotiations and impose its will.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Semen Kozyrev said that in order to achieve accord the conference displayed great patience waiting for good will on the part of the U.S. delegation.

WEINBERGER ON MILITARY ASPECTS OF SHUTTLE CITED

LD161744 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 15 April, TASS--U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has reaffirmed that the Pentagon is interested in using shuttle spaceships in military purposes. Speaking in a CBS television programme he said that there were many versions of using the spaceship, a number of which are directly linked with military aspects. Weinberger also admitted that the United States was carrying out a long-term programme of using outer space in military purposes. He said that the United States has long been introducing military elements into space research.

HARDLINE STANCE OF REAGAN ADMINISTRATION NOTED

LD170900 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Stanislav Kondrashev commentary]

[Text] When a secretary of state has the reputation of a soldier-diplomat, this creates some obvious problems for the secretary of defense, who must obviously appear more belligerent in the eyes of the public. As for Caspar Weinberger, he seems to have passed this test with flying colors if one is to judge by his performance during the recent session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group. He certainly won the day by selling to the allies the perilous confrontation policy of the new administration. The communique of the NATO nuclear planning session declares in no uncertain terms that the member-countries pledge to adhere to the schedule of siting United States' cruise and Pershing-II missiles in Western Europe. As for the second part of the session's decision concerning American-Soviet talks on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe, the wording of the communique is vague, to say the least.

Caspar Weinberger was firm as a rock, refusing to mention any specific time limit for the opening of talks with the Soviet side. The keynote of his visit to Western Europe was clearly not peace-making but confrontation and arms build-up. According to reports from Bonn, London, Rome and other places, he made West European official circles so scared that they couldn't wait to hear some reassurances from the soldier-diplomat, Alexander Haig. He was in Europe on his way to Washington from his Middle East tour and he did try to comfort the allies by assuring the people in Bonn and other places that talks with Moscow would be opened at the earliest opportunity.

I'm quite prepared to admit that there are some nuances in the speeches of different Washington officials, to say nothing of the rivalry among members of the new administration which has been mentioned so often over the past few weeks. But those who are inclined to pin their hopes on Haig sounding more peaceful than Weinberger may really be making a mistake, and this is not because Haig's position was weakened by his rather hasty start in the race for influence in the new administration. The thing is that the hawkish note prevailed in the statements of both members of the Reagan team on their first foreign tours since taking office. They went to different parts of the world, but their message was one and the same, calling for anti-Soviet alliances in Western Europe and in the Middle East. But in both cases, their preaching fell on deaf ears. Anti-Soviet propaganda of the fifties clearly found nobody ready to fall for it in the eighties. Haig learned this when he tried to sell the idea of an anti-Soviet pact to Washington's friends in the Middle East. Crown Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal of Saudi Arabia reminded the American secretary of state that the main threat to peace in the Middle East comes from Israel, and . amount of United States diplomacy can make the Arabs oblivious of this fact. Nor can they forget the Palestinian problem, which continues to be ignored by the United States diplomacy.

The French LE MONDE points out that at the NATO Nuclear Planning Committee session, Weinberger faced concerted West European opposition, and although he was able to gain the upper hand over this opposition, European papers were full of reports of glaring differences among the participants.

America's allies are not strong enough to challenge Washington in any open way or claim the position of leaders of the Western world. In a world split into power blocs, they cling to their powerful senior partner through sheer instinct of self-preservation. But the demonstrable hard line of the Reagan administration does not make them any happier than the unpredictable nature of the former team in the White House. They are clearly afraid that this hard line will doom the prospects of talks on arms control and thus doom the hopes for peace.

MIDEAST TOUR BY U.S. SENATE DELEGATION ASSESSED

LD162115 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Apr 81

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] Following the completion of the Middle East and European visit by U.S. Secretary of State Haig, a U.S. Senate delegation led by Howard Baker, Republican majority leader, embarked on a tour of Saudi Arabia, Israel and Egypt. It seems that the U.S. secretary of state explained very clearly Washington's plan for the Middle East and that there was no need to repeat it, although it was rejected. Haig was not able to widen the Camp David framework at the expense of Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and what is important is that he failed to convince these two countries to abandon their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and to divert all their efforts to the joint struggle with the United States against the alleged Soviet threat.

The Arab and European mass media continue to report that Haig's visit substantially stimulated anti-American inclinations in the Middle East. It seems that Howard Baker tried to take into consideration Haig's mistakes, and it is by no means a coincidence that Saudi Arabia was the first leg of the delegation's tour. It is also by no means accidental that Howard Baker told the Saudi paper 'UKAZ that he supported the Saudi view which considers the Palestinian problem to be the main issue in a Middle East settlement. He promised to support Riyadh's request for U.S. arms.

But later statements indicated that what Baker stated did not stem from a change in the U.S. view of the Middle East situation. Rather, it aimed at correcting the bad impression left by Haig's visit to this country. Baker repeated the things stated by Haig when he arrived in Tel Aviv.

What is more, he visited the occupied Arab territories and then stated over Radio Israel that it is necessary for Tel Aviv to consolidate its military capabilities to defend itself in the face of the alleged Soviet threat. Baker said nothing on the Palestine problem in Israel because the attitudes of Tel Aviv and Washington on this issue are identical.

The delegation then left Israel for Egypt, and here also the delegation said nothing about the Palestine problem. Instead it talked about the alleged Soviet threat, the need for U.S. forces to be stationed in Egypt and the need for U.S. bases to be set up there. In brief the aim of the U.S. Senate delegation's visit is clear. In Saudi Arabia it had to correct the bad impression left by Haig's visit by means of resounding expressions and words. Regarding Egypt and Israel, the delegation tried to assure their leaders that they should not pay attention to negative assessments of Haig's visit.

COMMENT ON U.S. AIMS IN AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

LD170918 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 17 Apr 81

["Alliance of Racists and Imperialists"--TASS headline]

[TExt] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS--TASS observer Nikolay Bararov writes: "He came to support and strengthen the racist regime in South Africa." This is how Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] president, characterised the aims of the current African tour of Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Africa. This statement was made by Sam Nujoma after a meeting, held in Luanda on Wednesday, between the leaders of the six independent states of South Africa and SWAPO. The participants of the meeting sharply criticised the African policy of the American administration and accused the USA of supporting the racist regime of South Africa.

The details of the talks, held by Crocker in Pretoria, with Roelof Botha, the South African prime minister, and General Malan, the South African defense minister, are kept in deep secret. Yet, according to the Western press, it becomes clear that during the talks the sides discussed, in particular, the further development of cooperation between South Africa and NATO and the broader utilisation by the Pentagon of military facilities in South Africa.

The target of the military alliance being formed between racists and the imperialists is quite clear. It is directed against independent African states and national liberation movements in southern Africa.

The strengthening of relations with the most reactionary and man-hating regimes, the undermining of the national liberation movements and the preparation of the plunder of the African countries' natural resources make the basic features of the "new" foreign policy course of the USA, which is being pushed by Chester Crocker, currently touring Africa.

Similar aims, though in application to the Middle East, were pursued during the recent trip by Crocker's immediate chief, Alexander Haig, the U.S. secretary of state.

The only difference is perhaps, that in the Middle East the United States finds its "friends" and "allies", among the Israeli Zionists while in Africa among South African racists. While in the Middle East the USA is trying to put its grip on the Arab oil, its interests in southern Africa are concentrated on the strategic minerals. Yet, both in the Middle East and in southern Africa, Washington regards as "terrorists" the true patriots and fighters for national liberation. As for methods, they are absolutely identical--the utilisation of "the Soviet menace" myth to ensure American penetration into the region, staking on reactionaries, subversive activities and terrorists actions against progressive forces.

PRAVDA ATTACKS U.S. POLICY IN MICRONESIA

LD161437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent O. Skalkin report: "The Concerns of the Palau Islands: Micronesia in the Struggle for Independence"]

[Text] Sydney, April--It was in Sydney, at a meeting to conclude the week of struggle for a peaceful, nuclear-free Pacific Ocean in Australia. A small woman with the soft features in a brown face by which Micronesians can easily be recognized mounted the platform. The chairman introduced her to the audience: (Berni Keldermans), a teacher from the Palau Islands and an activist in the antiwar movement.

Concern for Micronesia's future in the face of the looming threat from the U.S. neo-colonialist and militarist policy was what prompted (B. Keldermans), like many of her compatriots, to join the broad antiwar movement and embark on the path of the struggle for independence. Today in Micronesia, of which the Palau Islands are a part, these two problems are organically connected. (B. Keldermans) spoke of this at the meeting. "Like all Micronesians, the 15,000 inhabitants of Palau want independence from the United States," she stated.

The 130,000-strong people of Micronesia, who have known much tragedy in their history, are now living through a complex period. Taking advantage of the small numbers of the population, spread over dozens of islands separated by great distances over a vast area of the ocean, the colonialists committed outrages of old in this part of the world, robbing the population and imposing their own order. For two centuries the region was under the authority of the Spanish crown. Then Kaiser's Germany established itself here for a short time. It was replaced by Japan.

After World War II Micronesia, consisting of the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands became a trust territory. The United States received a UN mandate to govern it, which made it incumbent on Washington to respect the Micronesians' interests and promote the region's development so that in the future it could become self-governing and independent. However, the real U.S. actions in relation to Micronesia only exacerbated the position of its people, who already lacked rights. This is the purpose of the agreements which the United States is foisting on its wards after many years of political intrigues and downright blackmail. Whether it is a question of so-called "free alignment" or "free association," it ultimately amounts to the same thing--the subjugation of Micronesia.

The map of Micronesia as recarved by the American trustees recently appeared in the press for the first time. It depicts the Mariana Islands, for inst ice, as a territory "freely joined" with the United States. Such geographical "discoveries" reflect Washington's desire to gradually obtain the right to exercise its discretion over the islands of Saipan and Tinian, those bastions of the American military in the Pacific.

The population of Palau are to express their attitude to so-called "free association" at a referendum in June of this year. However, Pentagon strategists are already rubbing their hands in glee, regarding as settled the question of the construction of a base for Ohio class submarines carrying Trident missles on Babelthuap Island, for which they plan to take over nearly one-third of the island's territory.

The dismemberment of Micronesia, which could have become a unified state, is taking place according to the Pentagon's blueprints. What is happening today was planned by the United States from the very first day of its trusteeship over the Pacific islands.

...At the Sydney meeting, (B. Keldermans) spoke of the fact that Palau's population, like all Micronesians, are opposed to U.S. militarist plans and in favor of a peaceful Pacific, free from nuclear weapons. In an attempt to defuse anti-American sentiments and the movement against the Pentagon's dangerous plans, the United States agreed to the holding of a referendum in Palau on the Constitution. The draft Constitution prudently incorporates the basic principles of "free association." However, this venture rebounded against its originators. The vast majority of the islands' population rejected the legalization of foreign domination. The Constitution, approved by 92 percent of those voting, strictly banned any operations involving nuclear weapons or radioactive waste on the island, whether for storage, testing or transportation.

Official Washington, as was to be expected, refused to acknowledge the results of the vote and, despite protests, obtained a new vote. As a counterweight to this, two more referendums were held in Palau in which the islands' population again reasserted their will for independence and peace.

(Berni Keldermans), representative of Palau's struggling people, says: "The United States seeks to remove our islands from the UN aegis so that Palau, like the rest of Micronesia, can become an obedient pawn in dangerous militarist games. We must not permit this."

ADMINISTRATION TO REVIVE FUNDS FOR DICTATORS

LD160855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 81 p 5

[Viktor Linnik article under the "Our Commentaries" rubric: "Funds for Dictators"]

[Text] The U.S. administration has announced its intention to revive and considerably expand the "special funds" for giving urgent military help to dictatorial regimes. Intending to allocate $400 million for these aims in fiscal 1982, the administration will be entitled to use them in the future at its own discretion without Congress' specific sanction to support dictatorships of "strategic importance" to the United States at various points in the world.

Incidentally, Washington is making no particular effort even to conceal for whom these funds are primarily intended. Addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig justified the administration's intention to revive the fund by the "situation in El Salvador and Central America."

With the help of massive injections of dollars, supplies of military hardware and the dispatch of special subunits of the Green Berets, Washington hopes to maintain in power the Duarte junta, which has sunk to a policy of bloody repression against its own people. Washington wants to arrange a show in that little country of the U.S. resolve "to end the spread of communist influence" in that region.

The administration's decision to revive the "special funds" attests to the immutability of Washington's intention to prevent progressive changes in Latin America by all the means available to it and to pursue a policy of exporting counterrevolutionary to countries which have chosen the path of social transformations.

However, the administration's transparent effort in this step to circumvent the legislative authority and to undermine Congress' authority in the foreign policy sphere is highly noteworthy in itself. It reflects the increasing opposition in the United States, including on Capitol Hill, to the White House's course toward escalating U.S. military and other interference in other countries' affairs.

Congressmen S. Solarz and J. Bingham and Senator C. Dodd has submitted bills respectively to the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate which effectively prohibit the granting of further economic and military aid to El Salvador. Senator E. Kennedy also announced a similar intention previously.

One can understand the alarm of these and other U.S. politicians who are well aware of the harmful consequences for their country of new adventures in the Vietnam spirit and, above all, the complete hopelessness of attempts to stop objective social and political changes in the modern world by military means.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TOURING UZBEK SSR

GF161235 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The U.S. agricultural trade union delegation that is visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Council of Agricultural Trade Unions of the USSR is now in Uzbekistan.

The delegation's members were in Bukhara on 14 April and visited an industrial farm near the city where cotton is being grown. During their stay on the farm, they observed the daily work and studied the (?working conditions) of the workers. The Council of the Bukhara Trade Unions held a reception in honor of the visiting guests.

WEINBERGER HOLDS TALKS WITH CANADA'S LAMONTAGNE

LD162346 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Ottawa, 16 Apr, TASS--Talks were held in the Canadian capital between the U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Canada's Minister of National Defence Gilles Lamontagne.

At a press conference after the meeting, the leaders of the Defence Departments of the two countries declined to divulge the specific contents of the issues discussed. The Pentagon chief, however, expressed his satisfaction over the talks, pointing out a "large measure of unanimity" on the major military problems. From his answers to the questions of newsmen it was clear that priority at the talks was given to the questions of Canada's more active participation in the arms race unleashed by Washington. The United States insists on a sharp increase by Ottawa of appropriations for military purposes and on a substantial expansion of the American-Canadian bilateral military cooperation.

MAKSIMOV COMMENT ON SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS

LD161808 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 15 Apr 81

["In the Interests of Good Neighbourliness"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS--TASS economic news analyst Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The talks just completed in Tokyo between the economic delegations of the USSR and Japan were devoted to discussing the prospects for the development of the Soviet-Japanese trade relations. The sides have initialled a new agreement on trade and payments for 1981 to 1985, which provides for a further increase in the volume of bilateral trade.

On the whole, the Soviet-Japanese business cooperation is characterised by its progressive and dynamic nature. From the moment of the transition to the conclusion, between the Soviet Union and Japan, of agreements on trade and payments (in the last 15 years), the mutual trade turnover has been doubling each five years. During the last five years (1976-1980), the volume of reciprocal supplies has surpassed the targets set and reached about 14 billion dollars. Taking part in the trade relations of the two countries are over 200 industrial, trade and transport organisations of Japan.

The recent years have seen an increasing development of a large-scale economic cooperation between the two countries. Successfully implemented have been such joint projects as the two general agreements on the development of the forest resources of Siberia and the Far East and the first stage of the port "Vostochniy" (the eastern one) in the Vrangel harbour has been built. Mutual cooperation continues in the prospecting for gas and oil on the continental shelf of the Sakhalin Island, and in the development of the south Yakutian coal deposits.

Questions are also tackled of the development of cooperation in implementing new large-scale projects. In March of this year in Moscow a third agreement on timber between the Soviet Union and Japan has been signed. On the basis of the agreement about 12 million cubic meters of commercial timber and over 1.2 million cubic meters of sawn timber will be supplied over a period of six years from the USSR to Japan. For implementing the agreement, Japan's export-import bank has provided the Soviet Union with a credit to the value of 1.2 billion dollars.

Recently, agreement was reached on supplies from Japan to the Soviet Union of a new consignment of large-diameter pipes. A protocol signed in Tokyo provides for imports by the Soviet Union of 3.5 million tons of large diameter pipes over a period of four years starting from the 1981 fiscal year.

Assessing the overall results of the Soviet-Japanese trade it would not, however, be correct to close one's eyes to the fact that last year its development was negatively affected by the circumstance that in Japan they not infrequently followed the American policy of an economic boycott of the USSR. As a result Japan, in the trade of the Soviet Union with the industrialised developed capitalist nations, moved down from a second placing in 1979 to a fifth position in 1980.

COMMENTARY HITS U.S. INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

LD161120 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Nikolay (Chernukha) Commentary]

[Text] Another counterrevolutionary gang has recently been liquidated in the Afghan province of Laghman, in the eastern part of the country. A large quantity of arms and ammunition, as well as documents showing the links between this gang and subversive centers abroad, were taken from the bandits who were eliminated by the security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the help of the population. Thousands of mercenaries, trained and armed by American, Chinese, Pakistani and Egyptian instructors, are entering Afghanistan from Pakistan, Iran and China to carry out various subversive actions and sabotage, our observer Nikolay (Chernukha) writes. If the authorities do not manage to liquidate them in time, these gangs destroy dams, powerplants, irrigation projects, schools and mosques. They mine bridges and mountain roads, set fire to houses and cereal crops, poison water in the fountains, kill teachers, doctors and patriotically-minded priests. They have no mercy even for old people, women and children.

The anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary groups are getting American weapons, including chemical weapons, in various ways, which is confirmed by facts and was proved to journalists in Kabul. Yet, up to recently, the United States' interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan was not of an official nature. The new American administration, however, has decided openly to side with the counterrevolution and proclaimed such interference as its official policy. From now on, large quantities of arms will be delivered with the blessing of the White House. The United States' actions cannot be assessed in any other way but as violations of the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter. It is especially significant that these actions have been undertaken at a time when the public in Western countries is becoming increasingly aware of the need for a speedy and peaceful regulation of the situation connected with Afghanistan, on the basis of proposals put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Soviet Union is prepared to participate in the regulation of the situation in Afghanistan, as a special problem. At the same time, showing its good will, it is prepared that questions connected with Afghanistan should be solved within the framework of problems of security in the Persian Gulf. Of course, only the international aspects of the Afghan problem can be considered--not internal Afghan affairs. The United States' refusal to consider the Soviet and Afghan peace initiatives, and its intention to continue the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, show that Washington wants by all means to maintain and even intensify tension in Southeast Asia--including the area of the Persian Gulf. This shows Washington intends to bring to zero the chances of negotiations of normalizing the situation connected with Afghanistan and the Persian Gulf.

78 PRISONERS RELEASED IN AFGHAN PROVINCE

LD151318 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 15 Apr, TASS--The government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is treating humanely those persons who gave in to instigations by counterrevolutionary elements and took part in anti-government actions. As reported by BAKHTAR, 78 people were released from prison in Kunduz Province. The enemies of the April revolution had drawn them by deceit into subversive activities directed against the working people. After a thorough investigation of the case, the DRA revolutionary tribunal took into account their sincere repentance and decided to release them.

'DANGEROUS FORCES' IN SOLIDARITY STIR CONFLICT

LD161708 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Warsaw]

[Excerpts] Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Poland's deputy prime minister, has told reporters that in the past few days in Poland's political life there has been a necessary relaxation of tension. The people, he said, feel we reacted to the decision to call off the general strike. The deputy prime minister was referring to the strike called by the leaders of Solidarity at the end of March. If there had been a strike it would have put the country on the verge of national catastrophe. That was stressed at the end of last week in parliament.

In his speech to parliament Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski made it clear that it was yes to agreement, dialogue and discussion and no to strikes. He commented that public peace and normal work are the only way to get the country out of its difficulties. Members of parliament and representatives of all party clubs supported the prime minister's appeal for no strikes in the next 2 months. The vote of confidence that the government got in parliament is now being backed up by broad sections of the public, as indicated in letters and telegrams to parliament and newspapers.

Many letters gave the opinion that much could have been done in the past few months to overcome economic problems if the situation had not been aggravated by strikes, which were called too often by the leaders of Solidarity. Yes, Solidarity resorted to strikes with irresponsible ease for any reason. Lech Walesa commented on one such reason in the 1st April issue of the union's bulletin. He said that once a strike was called in Gdansk when one member of the interfactory strike committee was missing. It turned out, said Walesa, that after 15 years of marriage he'd jumped the fence. When the man made an appearance he explained his action by saying the girl was too fine to pass up. That story was told in the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in an article with plenty of examples of how extremist elements in Solidarity and in anti-socialist groups such as KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] use misinformation, demagogy and blackmail to generate tension in the country, upset the economy and subvert the socialist state.

In Solidarity and its fringes there are dangerous forces who thrive on conflict; that is when they are in their element. In the whirlpool of conflict they try to strengthen their positions, to destroy the government by trying to take it over. That was the opinion expressed by the prime minister talking in parliament. He said he was confident that the overwhelming majority of people in Poland, including trade union members, are aware of the danger. And so there is a common platform to counteract anything that may lead to another aggravation of the situation.

WEST CONDUCTING RADIO 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST POLAND

LD170120 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Report on unattributed SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA commentary from the "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] The daily SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes about the subversive activity of Radio Free Europe. At first glance it might seem paradoxical, but the bomb explosion near a barracks-like building of reinforced concrete in which Radio Free Europe is housed near the English Gardens in Munich brought joy to the leadership of this grim institution. The victims of this (?outrage) reckoned that under the pretext of the need for repairs they would get additional dollars from their overseas patrons. It must be said that their expectations have been fulfilled.

According to the American CBS television network, Reagan's administration has allocated $98.3 million for the Svoboda and FRG transmitters, $4 million more than Carter's administration planned for this purpose. The funds earmarked for this [words indistinct] CIA will total some $188 million in 1982.

As Leonid Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, enemies of detente, arms limitation and improved relations with the USSR and other socialist countries have recently intensified their activities considerably. The agents provocateurs, traitors, spies and turncoats who have found refuge at these radio stations are also involved in these activities, the author of the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA article writes.

The scope of psychological warfare carried out by these stations against the countries of the socialist community is constantly broadening and the daily output of, for instance, Svoboda is double that of VOA broadcasts directed at the USSR. Radio Free Europe and Svoboda will soon receive new studios and stronger transmitters.

The fact that the U.S. ruling circles have renounced the results of detente, have increased the arms race in the West, and have employed other methods of the cold war has given a new impetus to the subversive activities of the Munich radio propagandists. This can be seen particularly clearly in connection with the events in Poland, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes.

It can be said without exaggeration that since last summer Poland has been subjected to a veritable radio aggression by Radio Free Europe. The common goal and the nearly [word indistinct] of these programs is to subvert the foundations of the Polish state system and to attack the independence and territorial integrity of the country.

How does Radio Free Europe approach this goal in view of the fact that Poland is a member of a powerful socialist community? It is clear that such schemes are based first of all on arousing antisocialist feelings among its listeners, activating the elements subverting the people's power, and causing mistrust of Poland's allies. Polish listeners are advised to make more decisive use of the independent, self-governing trade union Solidarity in order to put forward political demands, and if [words indistinct] to weaken the socialist system and subvert the socioeconomic bases of Polish society. Radio Free Europe instructs, promotes, encourages and urges, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes.

It is particularly worth mentioning, the paper says, that in the commentaries, reviews and even news broadcasts on Radio Free Europe's Polish-language programs each negative fact--even those criticized by the Polish press itself--are always used. Are the problems and difficulties of Poland's development and the cares and interests of Polish working people really of interest to the gentlemen in Munich? Of course not, because above all they hate socialism. They hate it because it is to socialism that Poland owes gratitude for its national rebirth, and for a system of social stability where there is no unemployment, where no one is deprived of the opportunities of education and where there are no homeless and destitute people as in the United States and West Europe, the author writes.

The fact that the long-standing radio subversion against Poland has now, in the difficult times for Poles, become a crude radio aggression can be easily explained. It is not for noting that an American, (Hoth), in his monograph entitled Radio Free Europe [word indistinct] compares the radio station with NATO shock troops in Europe and states that the aims of Radio Free Europe and of NATO, despite all the differences in the means of warfare against the Warsaw Pact countries, are (?similar).

When it comes to the so-called editorial-creative office, according to reports in the West German periodical STERN, Radio Free Europe exclusively employs people with appropriate backgrounds which allow sufficient elasticity in their nationalism.

The periodical does not explain this, but this is clear: The people who work for Radio Free Europe hate the socialist system in Poland, among other countries. These are former land owners, factory owners, agents provocateurs, from the Gestapo or [word indistinct] who emigrated along with them. (?All of this means that they show) sufficient elasticity in their nationalism and this is understandable. (?The main thing) is that they faithfully serve imperialist circles in the United States. There can be no doubt that the very existence of the subversive radio center in Munich is a challenge to [words indistinct] of subversive activity. [Words indistinct] CIA an end should be put to it.

SUSLOV RECEIVED BY GDR'S HONECKER, TALKS HELD

LD162000 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 16 Apr, TASS--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker today received member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov. In the course of the conversation the head of the CPSU delegation stressed that the 10th Congress of the SUPG had confirmed the full identity of views of the CPSU and the SUPG on questions of further building socialist and communist society, of preserving and ensuring peace. The congress demonstrated the ideological cohesion of the SUPG, its adherence to internationalism and readiness to solve the tasks of the 1980's in the interests of socialism and all working people.

Erich Honecker thanked Mikhail Suslov for the big work done by the CPSU delegation during the tenth congress. He stressed that the SUPG together with the CPSU and other fraternal parties of countries of the socialist community will step up struggle for ending the arms race, against the imperialist policy of confrontation.

Suslov Departs Berlin

LD170832 Moscow TASS in English 0824 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 17 Apr, TASS--The delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Suslov, today left Berlin for home.

The delegation took part in the work of the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

MSZMP OFFICIALS STUDY ECONOMIC BUILDING IN MOSCOW

LD140949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A group of MSZMP party workers headed by L. Ballai, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Political Economy Department, was in Moscow 6 through 10 April in accordance with the plan for CPSU-MSZMP interparty ties, familiarizing itself with the CPSU's experience of work in the sphere of party leadership of economic building. The Hungarian comrades had meetings and talks in CPSU Central Committee sections and in the USSR Council of Ministers and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS MOTIVES BEHIND HAIG VISIT TO SPAIN

LD141443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondents L. Kamynin and V. Kassis: "Dubious Visitors"]

[Text] Madrid--U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's official visit to Madrid lasted less than 24 hours. And although no official communique was published at the end of it, the local press is commenting extensively on the goals and results of the Spanish-U.S. talks held here. A. Haig met with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca and Defense Minister Alberto Oliart. He was received by King Juan Carlos of Spain.

It is reported that during the talks subjects of bilateral relations and some international problems were touched on. However, according to the press, attention was focused on the question of extending the 1953 U.S.-Spanish treaty under which the United States created its own military bases on Spanish territory, which expires this fall, and the question of Spain's entry into NATO. The authors of many commentaries note that the intention is to achieve a "camouflaged" extension of the agreement concluded under Francoism and now generating particularly keen criticism among the Spanish public.

On the eve of the U.S. secretary of state's visit, slogans expressing opposition to the country's entry into NATO appeared on many buildings in the Spanish capital. Haig is well known to the Spanish for his persistent "invitations" to their country to join NATO. Nor have people here forgotten how the present leader of the U.S. foreign policy department reacted to the rightwing extremists' recent attempt to carry out a military putsch in Spain. Instead of coming out in support of the democratic forces, as many countries did, he limited himself merely to stating that this was "Spain's internal affair."

During his stay in Madrid Haig also met with Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. This, the country's largest opposition party, opposes the plans to draw Spain into NATO. The Spanish Communist Party and other political forces in the country also resolutely oppose these plans.

The U.S. secretary of state also used his visit to make his latest "contribution" to the work of the meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the all-European conference, now in progress in the Spanish capital. The U.S. Embassy in Madrid hurriedly distributed a statement pointing out that "Haig had been informed of the progress of the Madrid meeting" and reiterating hackneyed anti-Soviet fabrications. The statement again attempted to impose the Western countries' conditions and demands on the participants in the meeting. Observers assessed this as an even greater "toughening" of the U.S. stance at the Madrid meeting, calculated to prevent its successful conclusion.

Commenting on A. Haig's visit, local commentators are drawing attention to the fact that since the failed attempt at a military putsch Spain has also been attracting the heightened interest of other visitors who are coming here with their dubious baggage. PRC State Council Vice Premier Gu Mu arrived in Madrid recently on an official visit. The press notes in this connection that "Beijing is an active champion of Spain's entry into NATO and, as is well known, is steering matters toward undermining detente, security and cooperation in Europe."

PRAVDA REPORTS TIKHONOV INTERVIEW WITH AUSTRIAN TV

LD161207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Interview on Austrian Television"]

[Text] Vienna, 10 Apr--N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has given an interview to Austrian television.

Question: What primarily are your general impressions of your trip to Austria and of the talks which have been held with Austrian statesmen in the course of the visit?

Answer: "It has been an interesting and, we believe, useful visit.

Thanks to our meeting I can perform in the best possible way my assignment from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and our head of state, and convey his greetings and very best wishes to the workers, peasants, employees, cultural and scientific figures, representatives of the business world and young people--the entire Austrian people.

I can say with satisfaction that both sides have shown a desire to continue to intensify mutual cooperation and broaden economic, scientific, cultural and other links for the mutual advantage of the Soviet and Austrian peoples.

We are grateful to federal President Kirchschlager, federal Chancellor Kreisky and other Austrian state figures for the good atmosphere in which our talks have been conducted.

Question: What can you say, Mr Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, about the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-Austrian bilateral relations?

[Answer: We consider that on the whole our cooperation is developing favorably in all aspects of bilateral relations.

It gives me pleasure to be able to note that our opinion on this question coincides with the assessments of leading Austrian figures.

Soviet-Austrian ties are stable and firm in character and are not subject to fluctuations of the moment. This stability is the result of consistent and constructive work done by both sides at the most diverse levels.

Top-level contacts between the Austrian and Soviet leaderships play an important part in the development of our relations.

The 1955 state treaty on the establishment of an independent, democratic Austria and the status of constant neutrality adopted by your country have formed and continue to form the basis of these good relations.

The favorable climate in our relations has also had a positive effect on the development of economic ties.

At the beginning of this year a new long-term program for the development of economic cooperation between our countries through 1990 was signed in Moscow. It is called upon to play an important part in widening our economic ties and we intend to do everything possible for this.

I think that the mutual understanding achieved will promote the successful completion of the talks now being held with Austrian firms on a number of concrete issues and will pave the way for certain new projects.

The holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would be an important stage on the road to strengthening security on the European continent. In order to facilitate a positive decision on the given question we have proposed extending the zone of application of confidence measures in the military sphere to the entire European part of the USSR. The zone of application of confidence measures must be expanded correspondingly by the Western states.

In the course of the talks in Vienna we listened very attentively to the Austrian sides views on the question under discussion.

Each of us can, understandably, have his own views on this or that problem, but I think that we were agreed on the main thing: It is necessary to halt the arms race, preserve detente and strengthen peace.

This is an extremely important result of the meetings and talks held in Vienna.

Question: What do you want for the Austrian peoples?

Answer: We sincerely want the Austrian people to continue to enjoy the benefits of peace and their state's permanent neutrality and to continue to make an active contribution to the cause of international detente and to the development of peaceful good-neighbourly relations between peoples.

I wish all the citizens of the Austrian Republic great successes and prosperity.

Question: Issues of the present international situation have occupied an important place in your talks with the Austrian leaders.

Could you characterize your approach to the solution of the most pressing international problems?

Answer: International problems have indeed loomed large in our talks with Austrian figures.

We shared the opinion that in present-day international life, no matter how diverse it may be, there is one question of equal importance for all peoples. That is the question of preserving peace.

And this is precisely the noble aim that is served by the program for improving the international situation set forth recently by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

This program combines a whole number of initiatives which are very important for the cause of peace.

Proposals to curb the arms race occupy the central place among them. They are concrete and realistic and encompass the main aspects and avenues of military detente.

The USSR proposes the continuation without delay of the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms with the United States, given, of course that all the positive things achieved in this area so far are preserved.

It is clear that such talks must be conducted on the basis of equality and identical security.

In the interests of peace and security on our continent we propose a just solution to the problem of nuclear missiles in Europe. It is necessary to impose a moratorium on the deployment in Europe of new NATO and Soviet medium-range nuclear facilities, including of course American forward-based nuclear facilities in this region.

Such a moratorium could be in effect pending the conclusion of a permanent treaty on the limitation or even better the reduction of these facilities in Europe by both sides.

It is important for both our countries to cooperate in other spheres also. This has also been discussed during the talks. During these days we have attended the signing of intergovernmental agreements on health care and have agreed to expand our exchanges in the spheres of culture, sport and tourism.

Question: Mister Chairman, the future of our economic cooperation is obviously connected to a certain extent with the development of the Soviet economy.

Could you briefly characterize the plans for economic building in the USSR in the next 5 years?

Answer: Our plans for the next 5 years provide for the steady growth of our economy, high development rates, considerable absolute increases in production and, on this basis, on further rise in Soviet people's well-being.

Enormous funds will again be expended on social needs and on building schools and other educational establishments, kindergartens and creches, sanatoriums and rest homes, medical establishments and sports installations. Some 50 million citizens will get new apartments during the next 5-year plan and improve their housing conditions.

Let me recall that Soviet people enjoy all this either completely free or for minimal payment.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV REMARKS PUBLISHED IN SPD WEEKLY

LD161408 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 16 Apr, TASS--A summary of the foreign-political section of Leonid Brezhnev's report at the 26th CPSU Congress has been published in a special supplement of the weekly of the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany VORWAERTS under the headline "Let Us Strengthen Peace and Curb the Arms Race". The supplement is opened by a message to VORWAERTS readers from Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who points out that at the present highly important stage of international developments "particular responsibility rests with those states which have experience in fruitful cooperation in all spheres."

It is precisely such an experience that the USSR and the FRG have, Tikhonov emphasizes. Despite their different approach to some problems, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany can do much for safeguarding peace in Europe.

"The summit meetings between the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev and federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in 1978 and 1980 and also earlier with Willy Brandt were of tremendous importance for the cause of peace," Tikhonov points out.

"The main thing today, as we understand it, is to maintain what has been achieved and to widen mutually-advantageous cooperation. As for the Soviet Union, it is willing to continue developing good-neighbourly relations with the Federal Republic of Germany for the sake of consolidating peace and security in Europe," the head of the Soviet Government stresses.

Nikolay Patolichev, the minister of foreign trade of the USSR, also makes a contribution to the supplement. The 26th Congress of the CPSU, he pointed out, "reaffirmed the Soviet Union's line, aimed at Europe following the road outlined in the Final Act of the European conference and giving a specific content to this document. Commercial and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany play an important part in the materialisation of the Final Act."

"Principle of Equal Security" is the title of an article contributed to the supplement by Leonid Zamyatin, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and chairman of the "USSR-FRG" Society. Emphasizing that both states, because of their different social systems, of their belonging to military-political alliances opposing each other, have a different approach to a number of problems of great importance for the present international situation. Zamyatin says: "Of principled significance is the statement made by Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of the CPSU and the Soviet people that it would be dangerous madness to expect victory in a nuclear war, that the USSR has not sought and does not seek military superiority, but on the contrary considers that the obtaining strategic balance between the USSR and the United States, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, both on a global and European scale, objectively promotes the maintenance of peace in our world."

MAKAREVSKIY EXAMINES UK DEFENSE POLICY, STRATEGY

LD160917 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 10 April publishes on page 3 a 2,200-word article by Candidate of Military Sciences V. Makarevskiy under the headline "Under the Thumb of the Transatlantic Strategists." Makarevskiy examines UK defense policy under the Thatcher government and discusses some components of the UK Armed Forces. He outlines plans to introduce the Trident missile system and discusses UK nuclear forces, and goes on to survey aspects of the conventional armed forces and their structure and armaments. The article enumerates the aircraft and ships of the UK Air Force and Navy, and notes the policy of "acquiring sophisticated types of arms, sometimes with great destructive force, standardizing them within NATO of utilizing the NATO countries' armed forces jointly in accordance with the strategy of flexible response." Makarevskiy concludes that the UK Government's policy of "major measures to strengthen the armed forces, build up their might and extend their sphere of operations" accords with the "designs of the transatlantic strategists, who regard Britain as their closest partner in the implementation of a global expansionist policy."

SKACHKOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BAGHDAD

LD162336 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The chairman of the Soviet Committee for External Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov, has left for Iraq. He will attend a session of the Soviet-Iraqi commission on economic cooperation. The session will map out measures to further expand cooperation between the two countries in farming, power engineering and the oil industry. The Soviet Union is helping Iraq to build some 100 industrial facilities. This country extends economic assistance to 65 developing nations.

IZVESTIYA: IRAN HITS MULTINATIONAL FORCES IDEA

LD161435 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent dispatch: "Statement by Iranian Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian people are making every effort to prevent a return to Iran by the United States, which is the source of all their misfortunes. This is said in an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement distributed in Tehran.

The Islamic Republic of Iran's Government regards the idea of establishing so-called "multinational forces" in the Near East region as a continuation of the plan to establish U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces." It views any military maneuvers carried out in this region with the complicity of the United States as a threat to Iran and the region's peoples and as support for Israel's Zionist leadership in its aggression against Lebanon and other Muslim countries.

Iran's Government, the statement notes, warns all Muslim peoples against imperialism's dangerous plans in the Persian Gulf and Near East region and considers that peace and stability there can only be achieved through reliance on the will of the region's people's.

In conclusion the statement stresses that Iran will react with the utmost determination to any actions which it regards as a threat to the country's independence and existence.

PRAVDA ON PROCEEDINGS OF PNC'S DAMASCUS SESSION

LD161629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 1

[PRAVDA Correspondent R. Moseyev report: "On a Just Basis"]

[Text] Damascus, 13 Apr--The Palestine National Council (PNC) 15th session continues. Its agenda contains a wide range of items relations to problems of consolidating the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement.

The current session is particularly important, commentators note, since it is taking place in the complex situation which has developed in the Near East. Israel and its imperialist patrons, having failed in their attempts to impose the Camp David agreements on the Arab world and to "solve" the Palestinian problem within the framework of curtailed "administrative autonomy," sharply intensified their subversive actions recently and are deliberately fueling tension in that explosive region.

In these complex conditions, PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, PLO Political Section Chief Faruq Qaddumi and other delegates noted in their speeches, the Palestinian resistance movement is faced with the important tasks of further strengthening unity, increasing vigilance and intensifying the struggle for a solution of the Palestinian problem on the only acceptable basis--the basis of creating our own independent state.

The PNC session participants tumultuously applauded the cordial greetings and good wishes to the Arab people of Palestine from the Soviet leadership and from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally which Soviet delegation head USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.L. Kudryavtsev conveyed in his speech. The session rated highly the Soviet Union's principled, consistent policy in the Near East.

Great significance is attached here to the Near East proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his report at the 26th CPSU Congress. The constructive, realistic nature of the Soviet initiatives, the speakers noted, is a new stimulus for the continued quest for a just settlement of the Near East conflict.

PFLO OFFICIAL ON IMPERIALIST THREAT TO GULF

LDL61210 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Damascus, 16 Apr, TASS--Imperialism is trying again to turn the area of the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula into its colony. With this aim in mind, it intends to deploy its military bases and to establish a full military control over the area, said in an interview with newspaper AL-BA'TH Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Sensing a threat to its military and political presence in the area after the victory of the Iranian revolution, the United States declared it a sphere of its "vital interests". The doctrine was met with delight by the hotten [as received] regime of Sultan Qabus ruling the country, who counts on holding on to power with the help of the bayonets of its overseas patrons.

In these conditions, Al-Qadi pointed out, the front proclaimed a beginning of the new stage in the struggle. It is necessary to even broader win over to our side all the segments and groups of the population in order to organize the resistance of all the people to the plans of U.S. military, to give a resolute rebuff to the sell-out course of the Qabus clique. If need be, our people must be ready to take up arms, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi said.

SUDAN TAKEN IN BY EGYPTIAN 'ANTI-SOVIET' VIEWS

LD161457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Midtsev "International Notes": "Led by Cairo"]

[Text] Sudan and Egypt have decided to restore full diplomatic relations. Such steps in relations between countries are usually considered to be a positive factor, an act of good will. Usually, but not always.... There are many examples of the latter. The Sudanese-Egyptian agreement is one of these.

These neighboring countries are linked to each other not only geographically but also historically. Nonetheless in recent years certain divergences have arisen between them. The fact is that Egypt, by concluding a "peace" treaty with Israel dictated by the United States, alienated the Arab countries. All of them justly condemned this deal as a betrayal of Arab interests. Sudan on the whole supported the Arab states' stance, and this helped to increase its international prestige.

Now Khartoum has decided to renounce the common Arab stance with regard to the treacherous deal, despite the fact that As-Sadat's policy has in no way changed. The pretext for this is the military aid being given by neighboring Libya to the lawful Government of Chad (at its request) in the struggle against the rebel gangs of former Chadian Defense Minister Habre. Egypt and Sudan have acted in a hostile way toward Libya previously too.

Of course, the rebel Habre's defeat in Chad could not have pleased them, since it is known that Habre's foreign aid came via Egypt and Sudan. Habre has been defeated and banished from the country. His game is finished. It is time for Egypt and Sudan to assess the situation in Chad soberly and restrain their bellicose ardor, especially since Al-Qadhdhafi has given public assurances that Libyan troops will be withdrawn from Chad as soon as the situation there is completely normalized and that Libya does not intend to attack neighboring states.

However, As-Sadat is now mounting an anti-Libyan campaign and involving Sudan in it. Cairo politicians and newspapers tirelessly reiterate that the presence of Libyan troops in Chad creates an almost "deadly threat" to Egypt and the Sudan. They play up this pathetic situation to the point of hysteria. Thus Anis Mansur, editor of the Egyptian weekly OCTOBER, fuels anti-Libyan passions by writing: "The Egyptians and Sudanese have lived together and are ready to die together. However, our peoples will be victorious, since any threat to Khartoum is a declaration of war on Cairo, which is capable of standing up for itself and for fraternal Sudan." But it is not only a case of "danger from Libya." According to him, Moscow is behind Al-Qadhdhafi, and a "Soviet threat" is already hanging over the Near East and Africa. It appears that Mansur and other slanderers, who have erected pyramids of anti-Soviet lies in Cairo, know all Soviet plans including plans for the "communist occupation of Sudan and the Nile basin." After seizing the Nile basin, the Egyptian Munchhausens allege, Moscow intends to establish control over the whole African Continent.

It is amazing that in some cases even officials in Khartoum are taken in by such falsehoods. They maintain there, for example, that the "Soviets took part in forming the plan for intervention in Chad", that "there are dozens of Soviet specialists" in Ndjamena and "their numbers could soon grow to tens of thousands", though there is not a single Soviet person in Ndjamena. The entire Soviet Embassy personnel was evacuated from there as soon as the military operations between government troops and Habre's gangs began there. Is it necessary to explain that Moscow has no plans to occupy Sudan, or to seize the Nile basin, or to establish control over the African Continent? All these "plans" are the invention of anti-Soviet centers and authorized hawkers of their insinuations in Africa.

It is worth mentioning something else. Egypt is trying with might and main to emerge from its political isolation without renouncing Camp David and its pledges to the United States and Israel. It sees rapprochement with Sudan as a redeeming step for itself. But does Sudan need to go to As-Sadat's aid, and what is more on an anti-Libyan basis? Is it not better to remain with Libya in one Arab family, resolutely condemning Egypt's capitulationist policy and its shameful deal with Israel?

Cairo is suffocating in isolation. It is playing Khartoum along and trying to adopt the role of mediator in relations between Sudan and the United States, promising Sudan sacks of dollars and mountains of U.S. weapons. It is appropriate here to recall what price Cairo is paying for U.S. military and financial aid. The price is providing the United States with so-called "unlimited military facilities," or more simply with military bases, which means trading in Egypt's national sovereignty and infringing its state independence. The same unenviable fate awaits Sudan too, if it is led in its policy by Cairo.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS--Representatives of Soviet public who addressed a meeting held in Moscow today spoke about growing friendship between the Soviet and the Syrian peoples, and developing cooperation of the two countries. The meeting was devoted to the national holiday of Syria--Evacuation Day. A delegation of the Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society led by the President of the Society Vakhir Tannus, and Charge d'Affaires of Syria in the Soviet Union R. Kharuf attended the meeting. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 16 Apr 81 LD]

LUANDA SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE HITS U.S.-RSA COOPERATION

LD161918 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Luanda, 16 Apr, TASS--The leaders of Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania have resolutely denounced the United States' intention to brisk up cooperation with the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa so as to delay the granting of independence to Namibia, and destabilise the legitimate governments of sovereign countries in the south of Africa. In a communique on the results of the meeting of the heads of front-line states which was held in the Angolan capital the participants in the meeting reaffirmed their complete and unconditional support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and urged the international community to step up assistance to that only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.

They condemned South Africa's armed sallies against the neighbouring countries and expressed special concern over the unending aggression of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola. The communique reaffirmed solidarity with the MPLA-Labor Party, the government and the people of Angola and demanded that independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country be respected strictly.

The participants in the meeting expressed profound concern over the Reagan administration's plan to step up direct aid to the traitors of the Angolan people, the traitors who are on the payroll of the Pretoria racists, and in doing so, to destabilise the legitimate government of Angola. In this connection they resolutely condemned the attempts of the U.S. administration to press for the cancellation of the Clark amendment, which formally bans arms deliveries to anti-Angolan terrorist gangs.

Such actions, the communique points out, cannot be regarded otherwise but as a brazen interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign state and an open challenge to the whole of free Africa.

The participants in the Luanda meeting unanimously declared their support for the United Nations plan for Namibia based on the resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council. The meeting came out in favour of an early implementation of the U.N. plan for Namibia. The heads of the frontline states demanded that the United States, Canada, Britain, France [words indistinct] at last exert pressure on the Pretoria regime to secure the implementation of that resolution.

YEPISHEV ENDS ETHIOPIA VISIT, RETURNS TO MOSCOW

End of Visit

LD161425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Apr--The visit of a Soviet military delegation led by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, to socialist Ethiopia has come to an end.

During the visit the delegation was received by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Commission To Organize a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE). A fruitful exchange of opinions on questions of interest to both sides took place during the meeting.

Problems of expanding cooperation between the armed forces of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union were at the center of attention of the talks held between A.A. Yepishev and Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the PMAC Standing Committee the COPWE Executive Committee and Ethiopian National Defense Minister.

The Soviet delegation toured a number of the country's provinces.

Return Home

LD161433 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit Completed"]

[Text] Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who had been on an official visit to socialist Ethiopia, has returned to Moscow.

During the visit Army Gen A.A. Yepishev was received by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], chairman of the Commission To Organize a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces and had talks and meetings with Brigadier Gen Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the PMAC Standing Committee, member of the COPWE Executive Committee and minister of national defense, and Col (Gebreyes Volde Khanna), member of the PMAC Central Committee and COPWE Central Committee and chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces Main Political Directorate.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev and those accompanying him visited a military academy and a number of military units and subunits where they familiarized themselves with the Ethiopian servicemen's combat training and life.

The visit took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

At the airport in Moscow Army Gen A.A. Yepishev was welcomed by Col Gen M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces and other Soviet Army and Navy generals and officers.

MEETING, SPEECH MARK 20TH CUBAN CP ANNIVERSARY

Moscow Soiree

LD162212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] The Soviet public has festively marked the 20th anniversary of the formation of the Cuban Communist Party and the Playa Giron victory. A soiree held in Moscow on 15 April was devoted to these events. The presidium included Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, administrative and public organizations; military chiefs; and also a delegation of the Cuban Institute of Friendship Among Peoples and the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Society. On the occasion of this notable date the CPSU Central Committee sent a message of greetings to the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

Castro Address

LD170846 Moscow TASS in English 0450 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Havana, 17 Apr, TASS--A meeting devoted to the 20th anniversary of the historical victory of the Cuban people on Playa Giron and the proclamation of the socialist objectives of the Cuban revolution has been held here. The meeting turned into a vivid demonstration of the unity and cohesion of the Cuban people rallied around the Communist Party of Cuba, faithfulness to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Addressing the meeting, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers Fidel Castro noted the great accomplishments which took place in the country during the two decades of building socialism. He stressed that Cuba now holds the first place in Latin America by the development of education and health services. Gone into the past are poverty and unemployment, mass illiteracy and epidemics. Despite the economic blockade imposed by U.S. imperialism the republic is confidently advancing and is successfully developing its multibranch national economy thanks to disinterested aid of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Welcomed by a stormy applause of the participants of the meeting, the speaker stressed the determination of the Cuban people to defend socialist gains till the last drop of blood. He urged the Cubans to work for the steady development of the economy and consolidation of the country's defence potential.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES NEW ARGENTINE MINISTER

LD141201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On His Appointment"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent O. Kamilion, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, a telegram congratulating him on his appointment to the post. In his reply telegram O. Kamilion expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations. The telegrams express the confidence that the relations of mutually useful cooperation that have taken shape between the Soviet Union and Argentina will be further developed to the good of both countries' peoples.

BRIEFS

BRAZIL BUSINESS TIES--The Soviet Union and Brazil, at a meeting of their intergrovernmental commission that ended in Moscow today, have decided to further their business ties. From now on the commission will deal not only with trade but also with the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. Brazil has displayed interest in Soviet assistance in building powerplants and in ore prospecting. Last year trade between the two nations increased by 50 percent. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Apr 81 LD]

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON CPSU MAY DAY SLOGANS

LD161317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Greeting May Day"]

[Text] May Day is approaching--the day of working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism. In a good mood, in the atmosphere of labor and political enthusiasm evoked by the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, Soviet people are preparing to celebrate the joyous spring holiday.

"...The 26th CPSU Congress decisions have met with a lively response in our country and have been greeted with warm approval by the communists and the whole Soviet people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech at the Czechoslovak communists' congress. "Viewing the party cause as their own vital cause, the Soviet people have embarked on implementing the wide-ranging plans for communist building outlined by the congress."

The CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans, published yesterday, focus the attention of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia on implementing the main socioeconomic tasks of the country's development and on further strengthening our socialist homeland's might. This profoundly accords with the interests and aspirations of millions. A patriotic response is everywhere evoked by the CPSU Central Committee slogan:

"--Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock, enterprising labor for the good of the motherland!

"Let us fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions!

"Everything for the good of man, everything in the name of man!"

The socialist competition for successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets is today developing throughout the country under the slogan "Work Efficiently and to Good Quality Standards!" For instance, the initiative by Moscow and Leningrad working people on completing by 7 November the personal and team targets of the first year of the 5-year plan is being widely supported and circulated. The Red Banner collectives are setting a labor example to the competition participants. Their attitude to labor, to their alloted work, is permeated by the desire to live, work and struggle in Leninist and communist fashion. This desire of millions of people is being manifested with new force now, on the eve of the 111th anniversary of the great Lenin's birth and the approaching labor red letter day--the all-union communist subbotnik.

The party is calling on Soviet people to make fuller use of the opportunities of developed socialism and production, scientific and technical potential, to reduce material expenditure and to increase labor productivity. The economy must be economical and develop intensively through the introduction of the achievements of science, technology, and also leading practice. These demands are especially topical today. For the aims set by the party to be achieved, what are needed are high consciousness, discipline, creative initiative, the skillful exploitation of opportunities and reserves for growth and a thrifty attitude to public property.

The focal problems include the faster development of the production forces of Siberia and the Far East, the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, the dynamic development of agriculture, acceleration of the rate of its industrialization and chemicalization and of land reclamation, and implementation of the comprehensive program for transforming the Non-Chernozem Zone. These and other targets for Soviet people's achievements are mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogans.

Every detachment of the country's working people will find specific guides to action in the slogans. For working people in heavy industry, it is to improve the technical standard of production and meet more fully the national economy's requirements for raw materials, fuel, energy and metal. It is important for construction and installation workers to improve capital investment efficiency, to construct projects on a modern technical basis and to ensure that the year's scheduled projects are commissioned on time. The main thing for rural working people is to make efficient use of land, equipment, fertilizer and fodder and to carry out the spring field work to excellent quality standards. Stock-raising is the shock front in the countryside.

The party calls for daily attention to be paid to the production of goods for the population and the development of the services sphere. It is the duty of working people in trade, public catering and consumer services to improve labor quality and more fully satisfy the demand from the population.

The May Day slogans address warm words to young men and women, women, servicemen, scientists, workers on the ideological front, literary and artistic figures, veterans and young people's mentors. The party urges that the younger generation be raised on revolutionary, combat and labor traditions.

Great prestige has been won throughout the world by the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. Its main aim is to preserve peace. The initiatives Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress are aimed at consolidating peace and the people's security. They are meeting with widespread support from the world's peoples. Our country and the other socialist states are today the main pillar of peace on earth. The CPSU sends fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' peoples, with whom we are linked by unity of action and aspirations and the determination to strengthen the cause of socialism and peace.

True to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and to its international duty, the CPSU sends fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties. The Soviet people are always with those who cherish the interests of peace and social progress. The May Day slogans contain an appeal to the world's peoples to resolutely rebuff imperialism's aggressive intrigues, deepen detente and advocate the curbing of the arms race.

The unity of party and people is inviolable. The friendship among all the peoples of our multinational homeland is developing steadily. They inextricably associate all their thoughts and aspirations with the beloved party. The words of the Central Committee May Day slogan ring out powerfully over the country:

"--Long Live the Leninist CPSU!

"In Unity With the People Lies the Party's Strength!

"In Unity With the Party and in the Party's Leadership Lie the People's Strength!"

AUCCTU PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SUBBOTNIK PREPARATIONS

LD161023 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the AUCCTU Presidium; Great Readiness for the Subbotnik"]

[Excerpts] An expanded session of the AUCCTU Presidium was held yesterday with the participation of the chairmen of trade union Central Committees and the leaders of AUCCTU departments and organizations under the AUCCTU's jurisdiction. The question was considered of trade unions' work to organize the all-union communist subbotnik devoted to the 111th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

A new influx of activeness has been evoked in labor collectives by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee resolution "On All-Union Socialist Competition To Successfully Fulfill and Overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan Targets." The motto of the competition participants is the slogan "Work Efficiently and to Good Quality Standards!" Shock work on the communist subbotnik will be a weighty contribution to fulfilling the adopted pledges.

Unanimously supporting the Muscovites' initiative, workers, engineering and technical personnel, kolkhoz members and employees have pledged to work on the subbotnik in Leninist fashion, efficiently and creatively and with great labor productivity, using saved raw and other materials and energy resources, and to secure a record output of excellent-quality products.

For these high pledges to be fulfilled, great organizational work must be carried out and a considerable part of this work falls to trade union councils and committees and to the staffs formed to promote the subbotnik. The tremendous material assets created that day will form part of the fund of the new 5-year plan, and a large part of the resultant funds will be channeled into accelerating the resolution of the party's social program: constructing kindergartens, creches, hospitals, polyclinics, schools, vocational and technical schools and cultural enlightment institutions.

The Presidium session stressed that the task of trade union organizations and economic organs is to hold the subbotnik to high political and organizational standards, everywhere ensure the conditions for shock labor for its participants and consolidate the results achieved on that day.

The session was addressed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev.

UNIONS MUST PAY MORE ATTENTION TO LIVING CONDITIONS

LD161423 Moscow TRUD in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed Report: "Trade Union Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] The 26th CPSU Congress stressed that the 11th 5-Year Plan would be a serious test for construction workers. It is necessary to carry out much work to modernize industry, to reduce the amount of uncompleted construction and to expand construction materials production.

How best to use the accumulated experience to implement the party's plans? This question was the focus of attention at the plenum of the construction and industrial construction materials workers trade union Central Committee.

The plenum also paid great attention to solving social and consumer problems. Trade union organizations must persistently seek to solve social and consumer questions, the speakers stressed, and be strict in calling to account economic leaders who show too little concern for working people's labor and daily life.

Taking part in the plenum were A.D. Dmitriyev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction department; AUCCTU Secretary A.P. Ushakov; and USSR Ministers A.M. Tokarev, S.D. Khitrov and A.I. Yashin.

PAPER REVIEWS SOVIET BOOK ON HUMAN RIGHTS RECORDS

LD161515 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 3

[Review by G. Shaknazarov: "A Rich Book"]

[Text] USSR Academy of Sciences corresponding member V. Chkhikvadze's monograph "Humanism, Peace, the Individual. The USSR's Contribution to the Development of International Cooperation on Human Rights" (footnote) ("Gumanism, Mir, Lichnost, Vklad SSSR v Razvitaye Mezhdunarodnogo Sotrudnichestva po Pravam Cheloveka." Nauka Publishing House, 1981) has been published,. These questions have always had great political significance, and under the present conditions of acute ideological struggle their topicality has increased still further. Imperialist propaganda is making maximum efforts to misinform the world public, weaken the magnetic force of the ideas of socialism, and distort the real state of affairs in the sphere of democracy and human rights and freedoms under the conditions of the different sociopolitical systems. The publication of V.M. Chkhikvadze's book, which is a continuation of his previous work, "Socialist Humanism and Human Rights" [Sotsialisticheskiy Gumanism i Prava Cheloveka] (Moscow, 1978) will play a positive part in the acute political struggle being waged by the representatives of Soviet social science against reactionary bourgeois concepts.

The monograph is distinguished by the breath of its coverage of the subject, since it is executed at the junction between Marxist-Leninist general theory of the state and law and the science of international law. It reveals in a reasoned way the humanism of the Soviet state's foreign policy and shows its tireless activity aimed at formulating and enshrining in the UN Charter the principle of respect for human rights and basic freedoms.

The expose of problems connected with the principle of noninterference in the states' internal affairs and the exposure of the doctrine and practice of imperalist expansion are of undoubted interest. The reader's attention is also attracted by the chapters describing the incompatibility of democratic rights and freedoms and the rule of colonialism and racism. It describes thoroughly the USSR's struggle for the condemnation and elimination of apartheid, nazism and Zionism.

The book analyzes material describing the curtailment of democracy and human rights and freedoms under the conditions of the preparation and waging of aggressive wars and the rule of militarism and reactionary regimes.

The work has been executed to a high ideological and theoretical standard and assembles a large amount of factual material in particular documents of the United Nations and its committees and commissions and of international conferences and symposiums on human rights. The author has also used his personal experience of participation in UN General Assembly sessions and various international forums.

The monograph will help our ideological and diplomatic workers in the struggle to expose antisocialist fabrications on human rights questions. We must note as a shortcoming a certain unevenness in its coverage of the problems concerned. Unfortunately it has not found a proper place for topical questions of the struggle against international terrorism and the mercenaries system (the recruiting, use, financing and training of mercenaries to subvert the sovereignty and territorial integrity of young independent states), or for the role of the USSR and the other socialist countries in the struggle against international terrorism and the mercenaries system. The author should evidently consider this when republishing a necessary and useful work.

GRISHIN DELIVERS REPORT AT MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

LD162022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The tasks of Moscow's communists in improving organization and party work in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress were discussed today at the plenum of the Moscow Gorkom.

A report was delivered by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He noted that the life of the working capital is now proceeding under the enormous influence of the results of the CPSU Congress and the theses and conclusions of the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee which was delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Muscovites have been responding with specific, practical deeds to the party's appeal to produce high-quality output while working efficiently.

The production program of the first quarter has been successfully fulfilled.

The appeal of the capital's front-ranking workers, delegates of the forum of Soviet communists, to complete the year's tasks by 7 November has met with a broad response among collectives.

The participants in the plenum examined in detail questions of perfecting party leadership in economic and cultural construction, of intensifying the role of public organizations and strengthening links with the masses, of selecting and deploying cadres and checking on fulfillment, and of raising communists' responsibility for the tasks entrusted to them.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE IN SMOLNYY

LD162030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms of Leningrad and the oblast, and of senior officials of the oblast and gorkoms took place in the Smolnyy today.

Tasks stemming from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol on all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan period were examined. It was stressed that the initiatives of the working people of Moscow and Leningrad to complete personal and brigade tasks of the first year of the 5-year plan period by 7 November are meeting with broad support and are becoming widespread. In this connection, attention was drawn to the need for the constant perfecting of brigade forms of work organization, and raising the role of these collectives in improving the style of work and strengthening labor discipline.

The conference was addressed by Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS AT REPUBLICAN KOMSOMOL PLENUM

LD162006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Many sites of shock deeds of Ukrainian youth were named today at the plenum of the Central Committee of the republican Komsomol. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, spoke at the plenum. Taking part in the plenum was Pastukhov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol.

AFP REPORTS ON KGB RAID OF DISSIDENT'S HOME

NC141510 Paris AFP in English 1502 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr (AFP)--State Security Police (KGB) today raided the home of dissident Ivan Kovalev, husband of imprisoned dissident Tatyana Osipova, a dissident source said here.

The source said the police seized statements issued by the Moscow group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement, copies of the clandestine magazine CHRONICLE OF CURRENT EVENTS, which reports on arrests and the fate of imprisoned dissidents, letters, and two tape recorders, the source said.

Mr Kovalev, aged 27, was warned last week that the KGB planned to prosecute him for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation," for which the penalty is a maximum of seven years in a labor camp followed by five years' internal exile.

Tatyana Osipova, aged 32, was sentenced last April to five years in a labor camp and five years' internal exile on an identical charge.

(In Stockholm, the Slav Missions Society reported that eight Soviet Baptists had been sentenced to jail terms of several years each for clandestinely printing Bibles and Christian literature.

(The society, which gives aid to Christians in Eastern Europe, said the eight--four men and four women--were arrested last June in the southern village of Glivenki and sentenced last March.

(The society added that it has the names of 116 Soviet Baptists who have been jailed for their religious activities.)

UKRAINIAN DISSIDENT ARRESTED ON ANTI-SOVIET CHARGE

NC151346 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (AFP)--Ukrainian dissident Ivan Kandyba has been arrested and accused of anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation, it was learned here today.

Mr Kandyba, a member of a Moscow group to survey enforcement of the Helsinki human rights accords, was reportedly arrested on March 24 in L'vov in the Ukraine.

In 1961, Mr Kandyba was sentenced to 15 years in a camp on treason charges for his involvement in the creation of an independent Ukrainian workers and peasants union.

He was questioned by the KGB, the Soviet secret police, several times before his arrest about his continued dissident activities and was denied permission in 1978 to join his family in the United States.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL SCENE

Early Sowing Work

LD161217 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Apr 81 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Spring Sowing Underway"]

[Text] Spring is counting off the April days. And although in many places the spring is proceeding unhurriedly and "capriciously," the country's farmers are exerting all their efforts so as not to miss the best time for sowing and to lay reliable foundations for the harvest in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The sowing campaign has been launched in almost all the union republics. Rural workers are working shock fashion and successfully resolving the tasks for the further upsurge of agriculture set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

This year spring crops are to occupy nearly 150 million hectares of arable land. The volume of work is tremendous. That is why it is necessary to utilize machinery as productively as possible, to ensure the overfulfillment of targets by every unit's collective and to ensure excellent quality work in preparing the soil and sowing. Seed has so far been sown on the first 7.6 million hectares. The warmer spell which has begun is causing the front line of operations to advance. Machine operators are bringing the machines out into the fields in the Central Chernozem, Belorussia and the Volga Region. It is important to use frontrunners' experience in carrying out the sowing to a high technical standard everywhere and ensuring the steady growth of shoots on every hectare.

Thousands of sowing complexes are operating in the fields of the Kuban. Farmers have set themselves the goal of obtaining 35-36 quintals of grain per hectare. Despite a rainy spring, in most rayons the sowing of early crops has been completed and soil has been prepared for corn. The main attention is devoted to work quality. Not one hectare is being sown without fertilizers being applied to the soil. The interests of increasing the land's fertility are served by the organic fertilizers month which is now being held in the kray.

More than 2 million hectares are to be sown with grain and pulse crops on the Don. A considerable proportion of this work has already been done. The first to complete the sowing of early crops were the machine operators of Salskiy, Yegorlykskiy, Peschanokopskiy and Zernogradskiy Rayons. The leading farms took only 35-40 hours to do this. Success is promoted by efficient organization of labor in mechanized detachments, round-the-clock work by technical servicing units and a unified system for controlling the quality of work. First and second grade seed is being sown together with mineral fertilizers.

The field work front is widening in the Ukraine. Early crops were sown in 1.5-2 days by many farms in Odesskaya, Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Nikolayevskaya Oblasts. The machine operators of the republic's western and northern zones have launched the sowing campaign.

This spring everywhere must become a spring of highly developed agricultural technology and efficient utilization of all material and technical potential so as to increase yields and gross harvests of grain, fodder, industrial and other crops. Special attention is due to the winter crop fields. The state of winter crops is better than usual. But all areas require scrupulous care. It is above all a question of top-dressing the sowings. This has already been done over 25 million hectares. The availability of fertilizers makes it possible for this work to be done everywhere. Yet it is not developing rapidly enough in a number of regions of the Central Chernozem and the Volga. The need to top-dress winter crops without fail and to apply fertilizers to the drills during the sowing of spring crops is further accentuated by the fact that, after last year's abundant rain, there is a shortage of nitrogen in the soil in many places. Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress demands, farms are improving the structure of the sowings, seeking to ensure an increase in the production of feed grain and increasing the areas given over to protein-rich grasses. Sowings of spring barley, oats, corn for grain, pulse crops, rape and sorghum are being extended in Stavropolskiy Kray.

Here tens of thousands of hectares are given over to feed grain mixes intended for fodder purposes. A considerable proportion of arable is given over to peas, soybeans and alfalfa in Kalmykia. The sowing is being carried out in well prepared soil and fertilizers are added to the drills simultaneously with the seed.

At the same time it must be noted that people do not everywhere display the necessary responsibility toward increasing harvests of fodder crops. More than half the pulse seed is not up to sowing quality in Mordovia and Chuvashia, and one-third is substandard in Belorussia and Smolenskaya Oblast. A considerable quantity of soybean seed has been found unsatisfactory in Primorskiy Kray and Amurskaya Oblast. There is much poor quality grass seed in a number of oblasts of Kazakhstan and the Central and Volga-Vyatka Regions and the RSFSR. Cotton has been sown over the first 800,000 hectares. A noteworthy feature of this year is the desire to carry out a range of operations in spring so as to ensure not only the planned yield of cotton but high quality. New, progressive agricultural techniques are being widely used in Uzbekistan. They include wide-span sowing, precision sowing of delinted seed, mulching of drills and other methods. The areas sown with the most valuable fine-fiber cotton are being increased everywhere. In the Karakum Canal zone of Turkmenia alone, the area to be sown with this crop is being extended to 170,000 hectares. Cotton is being sown rapidly in Tadzhikistan, Azerbaijan and Kirgizia.

Beet fields will cover nearly 3.8 million hectares in the country. Seeders have been brought out onto the plantations by machine operators in Moldavia, the Kuban, Georgia and a number of oblasts of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. The potential exists this year for carrying out the sowing and tending of crops everywhere in an organized way, to a high technical standard, harvesting the maximum possible quantity of output and obtaining as much sugar as possible from every hectare sown.

The flax growers have many concerns. Competition to obtain a ton of flax fiber per hectare is being launched, following the example of the sector's frontrunners. The machine operators are sowing the flax in Lvovskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Rovenskaya and certain other oblasts of the Ukraine.

In carrying out the sowing of early crops it is important to show concern for the timely preparation of the fields for corn, millet, buckwheat and rice. On leading farms the soil is being thoroughly dressed and comprehensive presowing treatment is being carried out. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are beginning the planting of potatoes and sowing of vegetable crops and are carrying out spring work in orchards and vineyards. With their shock work the farmers are laying firm foundations for the harvest for the first year of the new 5-year plan.

April Weather Report

LD161223 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Agrometeorologist N. Orlova report from USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In southeastern regions of the Ukraine, in the south of the Central Chernozem Region in the North Caucasus and over the greater part of the Volga and Urals Regions it was cool in the first 10 days of April. The temperature has now risen.

The soil has thawed completely in the Ukraine, the Northern Caucasus and the southwest of the Central Chernozem Region and in parts of the Baltic Region.

In the Baltic Region, Belorussia and the southwest of the Central Chernozem Region a resumption of vegetation was observed in winter grain crops and grasses. Southwest of a line linking Riga, Kursk and Volgograd, cherry, apple and pear trees are budding. In the extreme west and south of the Ukraine, in Moldavia and in the Northern Caucasus opening of buds has been observed on apple, cherry and plum trees.

In most regions of Moldavia, in the extreme south of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus winter grain crops were in the shoot production phase, with plants 15-20 cm tall at the end of the 10 days, and the formation of side shoots was noted in alfalfa, the height of herbage being 6-15 cm. Over the remaining territory of Moldavia and the Ukraine, in Rostovskaya Oblast and in the south of Volgogradskaya Oblast, the tillering phase has been observed in winter crops. In the western oblasts of the Ukraine shooting is taking place in the clovers and the condition of the herbage is good.

There was a cold spell in the Transcaucasian Republics. The average air temperature was 2-5 degrees below normal. At night air and ground frosts occurred everywhere (from zero to minus 5 in the valleys and from minus 6 to minus 13 in the mountain and foothill regions). The cold spell was accompanied by considerable precipitation, turning to snow in some places.

In most regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan mild weather persisted. On some days vegetation of grasses and winter grain crops was observed here. In the more northerly regions they were in a state of winter dormancy under the snow cover. The Far East continued warm. In southern regions of Primorskiy Kray the vegetation of grasses began 5-10 days earlier than the average over a number of years and than last year.

In the Central Asian Republics there was a sharp drop in temperature in early April (with some frosts) and abundant precipitation fell (as snow in places). These conditions caused damage in places to fruit and other agricultural crops. In the second half of the 10-day period the temperature rose. Over most of the territory winter grain crops were in the shoot production phase, growth and the formation of side shoots continued in alfalfa, and in the south flower clusters were forming everywhere. In the southern regions of Central Asia apple, cherry and cherry plum trees are in bloom.

INDUSTRIAL, FARMING PERFORMANCE IN MARCH REPORTED

LD161417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 81 p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Competition Diary": "At the Working Pace of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The figures for March, the last month of the first quarter, once again convincingly demonstrate that the masses' labor creativity is able to uncover and tap considerable reserves and to help actively fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

In terms of total production the country's industry fulfilled the March plan by 100.4 percent. Labor productivity increased by 3.6 percent. The greatest increase compared with the same period last year was achieved by workers in the medical industry and the machine-building for animal husbandry and fodder production industry--14 percent and 13 percent respectively. The volume of production is being rapidly increased by instrument makers, workers at enterprises producing mineral fertilizers, gas and chemical industry workers, machine builders and workers in the electrical engineering and automobile industries.

Here are just a few of March's events: In Kirgizia, the Kurpsayskiy hydroelectric power station's first unit came into operation; the Bratsk aluminum plant produced its first few tons of silumin--a precious alloy needed by the machine-building industry; around 80 million tons of oil and gas condensate have been extracted from Tyumen's oilfields since the start of the year; the startup complex of the first stage of the Yerevan subway was commissioned; on the Yamal Peninsula the foundation stone of Noyabrskaa, a new city to house geologists and oil industry workers--was laid; and in Tolyatti the Volga automobile plant produced its 6-millionth Zhiguli automobile since the plant opened.

At the same time, in a number of sectors serious cases of neglect came to light in the organization of production and socialist competition. Workers in the power machine-building industry and the construction materials industry and a number of other construction organizations failed to fulfill the March plan for the production of turbines, precast ferroconcrete and bricks respectively. The supplementary coal extraction target was not fully achieved. The reasons for the shortfalls must be analyzed urgently and in depth, and measures must be taken to make them up and ensure smooth operation by the end of the second quarter.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and All-Union Komsomol Central Committee resolution on socialist competition in the 11th 5-Year Plan points out that "efficient and high-quality work!" must be the watchword of labor competition. This means adopting a proprietorical attitude to public property, making skillful use of all resources and all production potential, and striving to achieve high results at minimum cost.

The experience of the country's best enterprises, particularly that of all-union socialist competition winners, is still a powerful reserve. Making more extensive use of this experience, developing cooperation among collectives on the "workers' relay" principle and increasing the responsibility of every worker and specialist for the success of the whole enterprise are important tasks facing party and trade union organizations.

Spring sowing is underway in the country's fields. Farms in 12 union republics are engaged in this operation. In the Ukraine, the RSFSR and Kazakhstan millions of hectares have already been sown to spring crops. At the same time winter and perennial grasses are being top-dressed, fertilizer is being applied to the soil, irrigated areas are being prepared for irrigation and many other urgent measures are underway.

The farmers of Stavropolskiy Kray are working harmoniously in the spring fields. Here efficient methods of using equipment are in wide use and progressive forms of labor organization are being introduced. Many mechanized complexes and detachments are ahead of normal sowing schedules.

It is not only in the fields that the sowing campaign's success is decided. The speed and quality of work depend mainly on the state and reliability of equipment. Maintenance workers did a great deal to ensure that tractors, cultivators and sowing machinery were ready in good time for the sowing campagin. At the same time, the machinery pool is still not all in working order. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of the beginning of April only 92 percent of the country's tractors were in working order. The percentage of machinery in working order was even lower on farms in a number of oblasts in the RSFSR, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Turkmenia. The rate at which tractor trailers are being reconditioned is lower than last year.

Responsibility for the harvest is also shared by the farmers' partners, especially those at enterprises providing rural areas with material and technical supplies. Not all of them are doing this successfully. The Chelyabinsk tractor plant, the Kharkov tractor engine plant and the Gorkiy and Ulyandv truck plant associations, for example, frequently fail to achieve their targets for the supply of spare parts to rural areas. In a number of cases the machinery being produced is distinctly unreliable and soon breaks down. This indicates laxity on machine builders' part in monitoring the quality of their work and the lack in some workers of a sense of responsibility for ensuring a good end result.

Stockraisers are still engaged in an intensive labor vigil. According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, in the first quarter of the year livestock and poultry purchases totaled 4,081,600 tons live weight--a slight increase on the figure for the same period last year. Some 10,470,700 tons of milk were procured--97 percent of last year's figure--and 11,744,800,000 eggs were procured--some 6 percent up on last year's figure. Milk procurements were down on farms in the Belorussian, Lithuanian and Latvian SSR's. In a number of union republics meat purchases were down from last year.

Rural workers face big tasks in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Honor demands that they remedy the situation in those areas where shortfalls are occurring, achieve a marked increase in the output of both fields and livestock units and make a considerable contribution to fulfilling the country's food program.

BREZHNEV PRESENTS AWARDS TO CREW OF SOYUZ-39

LD171048 Moscow TASS in English 1011 GMT 17 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Apr, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev presented in the Kremlin today high Soviet awards to Soviet Pilot-Cosmonaut Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Mongolian Cosmonaut Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcna who were awarded for a successful accomplishment of a space flight aboard the Soviet orbital complex Salyut-Soyuz.

Speaking of this flight Leonid Brezhnev said it was "the eighth space flight by international socialist crews, and Comrade Gurragcha opened the count of the second hundred of conquerors of outer space. These minutes Comrades Kovalenok and Savinykh, who only recently received our heroes aboard the station Salyut-6, continue working in orbit."

"Thanks to the builders of space technology and to the cosmonauts, we now know more about outer space and about earth as well as about man's possibilities."

"I should like to stress," Leonid Brezhnev said, "that the Soviet Union has been and remains a convinced supporter of the development of businesslike international cooperation in outer space. May the shoreless cosmic ocean be pure and free of weapons of any kind. We stand for joint efforts to reach a great and humanitarian aim--to preclude the militarisation of outer space."

The two cosmonauts warmly thanked [him] for the high distinction conferred on them.

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1265 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD161504 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS--Today the Soviet Union has carried out a regular launching of the artificial satellite of the earth Cosmos-1265. The satellite has on board scientific equipment intended for the continuation of the study of space.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters: The original [as received] period of revolution is 89.4 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface (apogee) is 317 kilometers, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (perigee) is 210 kilometers, the orbit's inclination is 72.9 degrees.

Installed on board the satellite besides the scientific equipment are: a radio system for accurate measurements of orbit elements, a radiotelemetric system to transmit to earth data on the functioning of the instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment installed on board the satellite functions normally. The coordinating and computing center is processing incoming information.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES' ALEKSANDROV ON SPACE FLIGHT

LD160903 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 April 1981 in the Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 3,600-word article by Academician A. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the headline "Man's Space Spring" pegged to the 20th anniversary of the first manned space flight by Yuriy Gagarin. Noting that "the irrefutable fact that man's fundamental development of near-earth space is possible only with the creation of long-term orbital stations is becoming increasingly obvious," Aleksandrov traces the history of Soviet orbital stations and discusses their future in the development of space research, meteorology and the study of the earth's resources.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY

LD161455 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ceremony in Moscow"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting held in the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army on 9 April was devoted to Air Defense Forces Day. Representatives of the working people of the Hero City of Moscow, servicemen from the capital's garrison and veterans of the Air Defense Forces gathered here. In the presidium at the ceremony were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Army Gen V.F. Tolubko, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov and Army Gen S.K. Kurkotkin; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Army Gen S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces; V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev and Col Gen A.D. Lizichev, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces; Col Gen S.F. Romanov, chief of the Air Defense Forces Main Staff; Col Gen P.G. Lushev, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District; Col Gen of Avn A.U. Konstantinov, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Air Defense District; marshals of categories of troops, generals, admirals, officers, veterans of the Air Defense Forces, defense industry workers, designers and representatives of the Moscow public. The ceremony was opened by N.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom. To tumultuous applause, those present elected a presidium of honor consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Greetings were conveyed to air defense servicemen by Hero of Socialist Labor A.M. Belov, engineer on the Moscow V.I. Lenin Subway, D.A. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and A.I. Savin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister. Air defense servicemen, he stressed, warmly approve the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, are responding with a further increase in combat readiness and improvement of military skill to the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and are always ready, together with the personnel of other branches of the armed forces and categories of troops, to fulfill their patriotic and international duty in defense of the socialist motherland and the cause of peace and socialism. The participants in the meeting adopted with great enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A celebration concert was held after the meeting.

GENERAL YURASOV VIEWS AIR DEFENSE FORCES' STATUS

LD160901 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 12 April publishes on page 2 under the headline "Sentries of the Motherland's Sky" an 1,800-word article by Col Gen Arty Ye. Yurasov, first deputy commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces, pegged to Air Defense Forces Day. Noting that the Air Defense Forces are "vigilantly following the intrigues of the enemies of peace who are aggravating international tension and creating dangerous hotbeds of the danger of war and are doing everything necessary to strengthen the combat might of the armed forces and raise the combat readiness of units and ships," Yurasov then outlines the history of the Air Defense Forces, emphasizes their constant vigilance and combat readiness, cites the names of some outstanding officers, and points out that over 90 percent of personnel are communists or Komsomol members.